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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1872. NO. 162.

FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL.

Another Statement as to Sumner.

He Will in No Event Support Grant.

The Hybrid Cincinnati Convention

Free Trade Its Main Plank.

Movement Losing Strength Daily.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1872.

While Senator Sumner has not been asked, and of course has not consented to preside over the Cincinnati Convention, there is the highest authority for saying that he considers himself out of the Republican party. In a most friendly way he informed Senator Wilson that they had reached the forks of the road, and would hereafter travel in different directions. He does not abandon Republican principle, however, and his course will be governed by future events. Under no circumstances will he support Grant, but it is not at all certain that he will support the opposition candidate. What he understands by general amnesty is explained by the Amendment he offered in the Senate, against which every Democrat and every so-called Liberal Republican voted. He attaches as much importance to that principle as Horace Greeley does to protection, and the latter, in Saturday's *Tribune*, gives full and distinct notice that if the Cincinnati Convention goes for free trade or a revenue tariff, no possible candidate could induce him to support it.

Pennsylvanians who favor the Cincinnati movement also say that protection must be one of the planks, or they will have nothing to do with it. On the other hand, the prime movers in the Cincinnati enterprise say revenue reform, or which is called free trade, is the essential basis of the undertaking, and if this is abandoned there will be nothing worthy the formation of a new party. Civil service reform and amnesty may be generalized, but not so the tariff. Upon this there must be a distinct utterance on the Democratic side. There is a general demand that no nominations be made at Cincinnati. This is seconded by all the eastern Republican newspapers favorable to the Cincinnati convention with the exception of the *Tribune*, which is non-committal on that point. It is conceded on all hands that Grant will be nominated at Philadelphia, and while many Republican members of Congress would prefer some other man, it may be stated that very few Republican Senators or Representatives will leave the Republican party on that account, or fail to support it, with the exception of Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz. No men of influence are likely to go over in any event. Tipton who is now west, is regarded on all sides as a heavy lead to any party he may connect himself with. The report that Dawes and Garfield have any leaning to the opposition to the extent of leaving the Republican party, or refusing to support Grant if nominated, is without foundation. The fact is that the third party movement has less strength than it had three weeks ago, and Democrats say the Cincinnati Convention may be used as a tender to their machine, they must keep up and rely upon their own organization.

Louisiana Republicans Indignant Over the Appointment of Parker.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The *Picayune* says the news of the appointment of J. M. G. Parker as Surveyor of Customs, *vice* Longstreet, has fallen like a bombshell among the ranks of the Republicans. Senator Ingraham and Representatives Burchard and Lott have gone to Washington to protest against the imposition of another "carpet bagger" upon the people of Louisiana. The feeling among the colored Republicans at the appointment is said to be the more bitter because they had been led to believe that the corruption known as "carpet baggism" was defunct, and had sloughed off from the face of contention, ironically known as the State of Louisiana. They state that Parker is flagrantly "carpet baggish" in his character. It is asserted that he resides with his family in Lowell, Mass., and that his residence in New Orleans has been little more than nominal since the spring of 1870. He did not until a few weeks ago put in an appearance in his so-called adopted home.

What Senator Tipton Thinks About the Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The *Times-Chronicle* interview with Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, makes that Senator express the belief that Davis will be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention in May, and also a preference for Trumbull. The Senator is represented as saying that Chief Justice Mason and Governor Butler, of Nebraska, are in favor of the Cincinnati Convention, and that Senator Logan is co[illegible]n; and that positive assurance has b[illegible]ceived that Voorhees and Hendricks of Indiana will co-operate with and support the movement. He says further that there are assurances of a large delegation from the South. Senator left to-day for home. He received a number of calls while here.

The Charter Election at Erie.

ERIE, Pa., March 16.—Charles M. Reed, Esq., the late Gen. Charles M. Reed, was elected Mayor of this city yesterday without opposition. Mr. Reed is the representative of an [illegible] of several millions dollars, and pledged himself to use his influence and means to facilitate direct railroad communication to the soft coal regions and to develope the manufacturing interest of the city. The Anti-Ring ticket in the several wards were elected by large majorities.

Senator Sumner Will Not Preside at the Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The *Times and Chronicle* this afternoon publishes a denial, which, it says, is upon the authority of Senator Sumner, to the effect that he has neither consented nor been asked to preside over the Cincinnati convention, and that with his present opinions he will decline to do anything of the kind.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The majority of the Massachusetts Legislative committee on the subject have reported a resolution to amend the constitution so as to give women the right to vote and hold office.

Seventeen thousand bushels of wheat, nineteen thousand bushels of corn and nineteen thousand bushels of oats were destroyed by a fire at the Ohio elevator in Buffalo Saturday morning.

Domingo Giral, whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, and Doctor Howard, have left Havana for Centa, a Spanish penal settlement on the west coast of Africa.

The pipelanics at Toronto, Canada, have memorialized employers to adopted the nine hour system.

The Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee have fixed upon the 10th of April as the time and Worcester as the place for holding the convention to choose delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia. It was voted to invite Senator Wilson to preside.

The temperance bill in the Wisconsin Legislature, after being amended exempting native wines made from grapes grown by manufacturers, was passed, eighteen to seven, and only needs the Governor's approval to become a law.

Alexander Campbell and his wife, old residents of Poplar Grove, Ill., were poisoned last Friday by drinking aconite, which was given them by Wheelke by a druggist for whiskey. Campbell lived but a few hours. It is thought Mrs. C. will recover.

One thousand Apaches, lately on a reservation, are now on the war path in Arizona.

Henry Volice, a Chicago policeman, on Saturday killed himself with a pistol, after attempting the life of his wife.

The meetings of Hammond, the Revivalist, at Topeka, Kansas, were largely attended during last week. They were kept up day and night, and attracted great crowds, although there were but few conversions, except among children. All the liquor saloons were visited during the week by clergymen and children, and prayers offered. There was a meeting at office of the *Commonwealth*, at which all the printers and editors were present, and praying and singing continued an hour.

The Congregational Church at Fort Scott, Kansas, was burned on Friday last. Next day some forty carpenters erected a building thirty-two by sixty feet, in which services were held yesterday.

A largely attended meeting of ladies of the Methodist churches of St. Louis was held on Saturday to discuss a plan having in view the admission of women to the pulpit as preachers. Reporters were excluded, but it transpired that after two or three set speeches and a general discussion of the subject, a Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the General Conference, to meet here at Brooklyn, New York, asking that body to sanction and provide for the ordination of women as ministers of the Methodist church.

The charges of peculation against a former state printer of West Virginia, a proprietor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, are emphatically denied by that paper and investigation invited.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at New York Mills, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss $30,000, insured for $10,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Silver coin having become a nuisance in trade in California, has fallen to two per cent discount. The San Francisco mint refuses to receive silver bullion for coinage.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXPOSE.

Ex-Collector Murphy Testifies—The President of the Opinion that the Young Man Leet Had Better Leave—Murphy Exerts His Influence for Greeley for Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1872.

The Senate New York Custom House Investigating Committee met this morning. Ex-Collector Murphy testified he did not now hold any public office; was Collector from July, 1870, to December last. Being interrogated on the general order business, he said he had been in office but a month or two when he closed Mason & Co.'s store; sent goods to Leet & Stocking's store; he closed the store of Mason & Company because report was brought to him that goods were on the market being sold at a very low price, and that they were traced to that store. It was found that over 200 bales were on the Custom House books. Mason then disappeared and had not been in New York since to his knowledge. The goods were received after consultation with the Custom House officers. There had been no consultation with the President, Babcock or Porter upon the subject. None outside the Custom House, none of the parties above named, ever used any influence with him. Last fall he was in Porter & Babcock's rooms; and afterward saw the President. Secretary Boutwell came in from the room leading to the hall. The President said to him, "Murphy, there is so much noise and scandal about the man Leet in connection with the general order business, on account of his having been connected with me during the war, that I have come to the conclusion that that young man had better leave." To this Murphy replied that the warfare on Leet originated with the steamship company, for the purpose of getting business themselves. In his opinion Leet & Stocking conducted the business well, and he did not feel like giving way to the steamship company; there was no order from anybody, in or out of Washington, that made it obligatory on the Collector to continue the storage to Leet and Stocking. Witness felt that he could do what he pleased on the subject.

On being interrogated on the subject of removals, owing to the course of certain Republicans on the General Republican Committee, he said his impression was that, owing to articles in newspapers to the effect that these gentlemen were acting at the dictation of Tammany, they were removed. An order came from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector and appraisers, and he heard to the postmaster, that if any members of the General Committee had acted as the newspapers described, they should be removed. If he himself did not receive such letter, it was because it was not thought necessary to send him one. Van Cliff, one of the parties discharged, was engineer in the navy yard, and his removal was made at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Treasury made inquiry of him whether certain parties had been under the influence of Tammany. The witness's answer was by letter. He gave the names of those who were known to be corrupt. He was so pleased with the suggestion about crushing Tammany that he mentioned the matter to the President. Witness never had but one idea on the subject of Governor of the State of New York, and that was favorable to Horace Greeley; but if he had his steps to retrace, it would not be his advice again. He thought Greeley's nomination would be for the best interests of the Republican party. What Townley said about witness having spoken to the President about Corrigan was absurd, entirely untrue, made out of the whole cloth. Money was not lodged in the Collector's office for political purposes from subordinates; the amount collected in his office was from $7,000 to $8,000, and from all other offices the aggregate was about $35,000. No one was removed for not contributing. He learned that the city government of New York made collections for political purposes; he knew that a month's pay had frequently been taken from subordinates; he had been told so by those whose pay had been stopped; they had been sued to recover assessments; the suit had been brought to trial but the Judge dismissed the case without allowing it to go to the jury. He is a stockholder in bonded warehouses of Atlantic dock, but none of the general order goods were assigned to them. He would not advise any reduction of the customs force in New York; it should rather be increased; there were not doors enough in the public stores for goods.

Witness said that Senator Conkling had never applied to him to appoint anybody to the custom house. On being asked what result he struggled to obtain in the State Republican Convention, he replied he did all he could to have Horace Greeley nominated Governor, and thought pretty much all those from the Custom House were with him. In '71 he did all he could to keep officers away from the Convention. He did not recollect promising any offices to delegates for attending the Conventions of '70 and '71, nor did he remove any one, nor did he employ any money to affect those Conventions. On one occasion, however, he did use money to defray the expenses of the Gridley Club, in which a man named Bennet was a prominent member. This man controlled a majority of the club, who were workingmen. On application he gave $200 with a promise to repay, the investment of money was to aid a rival of Gridley.

It was the intention of witness to arrange changes in the general order business through the chamber of commerce. He had been in office but a few days when a man named Col. Cornwell, lobby agent at Washington, threatened him with all kinds of things in the strongest language if he did not restore the general order business to foreign steamship companies. As a general thing there is future to trace packages lost after they have been landed.

Owing to the position of the seat occupied by Murphy, and the pledge of his counsel, his testimony was not at all times audible. Without concluding his examination the committee adjourned till Monday.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Bridge Across the Missouri at Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, March 16.—Although the great bridge across the Missouri is completed and will satisfactorily bear a test load, from a hesitancy on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad to transfer freight with the Eastern and Southern lines terminating here, the bridge has not been put in use as yet. The objects and efforts of the Union Pacific officials seemed to be to compel the Iowa railroads to use the bridge, to pay ten dollars per car toll, and hold them amenable to all damages that may arise. But the Iowa roads terminating here have unanimously determined to assume no responsibility beyond their termini in the city. Cars at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day are crossing by the old transfer line, and will do so until the difference between the Union Pacific and Iowa roads is settled. The unanimous report of the government directors, deciding that Council Bluffs and not Omaha is the legitimate terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, has created a very marked activity in real estate and business matters at this point.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1872.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the suits of Challis against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which an injunction was asked restraining the Company from using its reserve funds for speculating, testimony was adduced to-day before the referee showing that Samuel W. Harned, who impeached the character of Challis, was himself unworthy of belief. W. H. Russell, D. E. Sickels, J. B. Fairchild, J. J. Anderson, Robert Bratner and L. M. Lawson, testified to the good character of Challis. Allen B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Company, denied having loaned money of the company at excessive interest, or used it in speculation.

The Judicary Committee to-day heard the testimony of Wm. M. Tweed and James H. Coleman concerning the charges against Judge Barnard.

There were eighteen deaths from small-pox during the week.

The jury disagreed in the suit of Chemniere against the Staten Island Ferry Company, for damages by the Westfield explosion. The sheriff, at the request of the directors of the company, has allowed the Staten Island ferry boats to run until Monday, when, if the claims of sufferers by the Westfield are not paid, an attachment will be issued.

The Grand Jury for Staten Island have indicted eight directors of the Ferry Company, four Commissioners of Highways and others, on charges of having testified falsely.

In the insurance investigation F. W. Ballard testified that he was the author of the charges appearing in the *Times* against Superintendent Miller, Ballard passed under the name of Browning. He was now satisfied that the charges were unfounded, although he believes them when they were written.

The forger Pettus was extradited to Massachusetts to-day, Judge Cardozo refusing further delay.

Jacob Urberg, said to have resided in Wheeling, West Virginia, was discovered attempting to smuggle gold and silver watches and jewelry, in a valise, with all kinds of things but the strongest language if he did not restore the general order business to foreign steamship companies. As a general thing there is future to trace packages lost after they have been landed.

Owing to the position of the seat occupied by Murphy, and the pledge of his counsel, his testimony was not at all times audible. Without concluding his examination the committee adjourned till Monday.

THE OIL INTEREST.

Report of the New York Committee Who Visited the Oil Regions—Meeting in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Committee of the New York Petroleum Association has returned from the oil regions. They report the association in earnest in opposing the attempted monopoly of the Southern Improvement Committee, and each district Committee, of which there are sixteen, refuses to furnish aid to the concern, even a contract having been broken in one case by a producer. The producers can, it is claimed, hold out four months, but need more assistance from capitalists, and offer as security the oil in tanks, which is secured by insurance and guaranteed against leakage. The object of the Southern Improvement Company is said to be to sustain Cleveland refineries and control the market by raising freight charges on all barrels not selling to the monopoly. They already begin to feel the opposition, as oil has been coming here for several days which, if sent west, is interfere with, owing to the strong feeling in the oil regions. It is quite possible the company will be ordered to close up its tanks and leave the oil regions altogether. During the present combat work is dull and thousands of workmen idle.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—A large meeting of oil producers, brokers and capitalists was held this afternoon, to adopt means to successfully cope with the Southern Improvement Company.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Close of the Arms Investigation.

Another Scandal Being Developed.

Minister Curtin to Return Home.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1872.

The New Buildings in Chicago.

In his criticism upon the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate of expenditures for the ensuing year, Mr. Sherman, as chairman of the Finance Committee, does not at all agree. Among other things the latter thus disposes of one of Boutwell's statements: The Secretary speaks of "Buildings in Chicago, $4,000,000." It is true we may expend $4,000,000 for buildings in Chicago, but our receipts have been increased more than twice $5,000,000 by the destruction of duty-paid goods in Chicago, and all the expenditures that will be incurred by the United States in the rebuilding of the buildings in Chicago is more than counterbalanced by the gain of duty-paid goods which must be supplied by the importation of others.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1872.

Governor Ito.

Of the Japanese Embassy, will leave here for Japan next Tuesday, on important diplomatic business connected with the presence of the mission here. If Ito should be successful in procuring proper instructions from his Emperor, a most liberal treaty will be made between Japan and the United States.

The Arms Investigation.

The House committee on sale of arms has practically concluded its investigation, and will examine no more witnesses. General Dyer is the only officer whose testimony they desire in order to make their review of the facts complete, but the evidence of Col. Benet and Gen. Dyer's own examination by the Senate committee will supply the deficiency. The Senate committee will to-morrow examine Col. Squire, of the Remington firm, after through whom most of the purchases for that concern were made.

As Bad as Huston.

Charles W. Butts, a lawyer here, and who has lately been engaged as counsel in the Bowen and DeLarge contested election case, from South Carolina, was arrested to-day on complaint of the public school officials, who charge him with deliberate and systematic attempts to debauch young school girls from ten to fourteen years of age. The school officers have been taking testimonies for some days, and claim to have most conclusive evidence of Butt's guilt.

The Chicago Relief Bill

will undoubtedly come up to-morrow, and all indications to-night are that it will pass if discussion can be avoided and a vote reached. It is understood, however, that both Carpenter and Howe wish to make speeches, and Chandler and Ferry will endeavor to get up a debate through amendments to the bill.

The South Carolina Ku-Klux Appeals

From Judge Bond's Court are to commence their hearing on Tuesday in the Supreme Court. The Attorney General has sent for the Government, assisted by District Attorney Corbin, and Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Stanberry for the appellants.

Gov. Curtin Coming Home.

It is understood that Minister Curtin has been granted permission to return from St. Petersburg to this country. It is stated that his return will have reference to services to be rendered the administration in Pennsylvania politics.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1872.

EFFECT OF OPPOSING INVESTIGATION.

Inquiry having been made concerning the views of Dawes and Garfield in respect to the Cincinnati Convention, it was ascertained that Dawes to-day said to a Senator that while he had no political sympathy with the minority of the Republicans in the Senate, the course of the majority towards them concerning the investigation of alleged abuses had excited his personal sympathy. He said if Sumner while not aware that he had said anything that could be construed in hostility towards Gen. Grant, he likewise had been in favor of the investigation of the charges against public officers.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

It is believed the result of the Japanese Embassy will be only the perfecting of drafts of treaties and not the consummation of the treaties themselves here. If so, the ambassadors will probably take drafts home from each country visited by them, to be submitted to the Mikado, and finally settled in Japan. It is understood they have determined to leave one or more of their attendants in each country to study the language, habits and principles of government. The principal members of the embassy are in consultation with the different members of our Cabinet every day.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1872.

A RAILROAD TO MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Information has been received that the Swiss engineers, Naaf, Riggenbach and Zschokke, are about to construct a railway to the summit of Mount Vesuvius, similar to that at Mount Washington.

THE CROOKED HOUSE TESTIMONY.

Six or seven additional witnesses have been summoned from New York to appear before the Custom House Committee. None of the testimony has yet been officially printed, but the Committee yesterday passed a resolution with that view. It appeared from what the foreman of the Government printing office said to the Committee that the Ku-Klux testimony occupies a large number of compositors, and the clerk of the Ku-Klux Committee remarked that the testimony before the latter Committee would make ten volumes of 600 to 700 pages each.

SUPPRESSION ON OBSCENE LITERATURE.

J. R. Dillon, of New York, president of the Society for the Suppression of Obscene Literature, is here for the purpose of having the law regarding this subject amended so as to make the penalties more severe.

THE JAPS IN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Eddy entered on the pastorate of the Metropolitan Church to-day, succeeding Dr. Newman. A short time after the commencement of the services this morning, the Japanese Embassy entered and with their attendants were escorted to seats near those occupied by the President and Vice President of the United States and their families. A few sentences of the clergyman were addressed to and to the distinguished representatives of an eastern nation coming to the west to examine its civilization and general condition were interpreted in a low tone to them by Secretary Seward or a gentleman who accompanied them. Immediately after the services they were conducted out of church by a private side door, where they took their carriage and were driven to the Arlington House.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet completed the tariff bill. It will not probably be reported until toward the close of the present month. Members say they will have time to revise the tariff thoroughly during the present season, but will report changes in some of the principal articles, and enlarge the free list on the basis recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PROSPECT.

No official information has yet been communicated as to the spirit in which the letter of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville has been received. Gentlemen in high official position, however, think that this conflicting views of the two governments will be reconciled.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paris to be Fortified—Taxation of Textile and Other Raw Materials

PARIS, March 16.—The Assembly Committee on the defence of Paris condemn the present system of fortifications around the city. The Government has resolved to fortify the points occupied by Germans during the siege of the capital.

At the session of the Assembly to-day, Thiers, in a speech, insisted that the Committee on Budget should promptly decide on the question of new taxation. The delay of the Committee in making their report was paralysing the government and trade of the country. Thiers also presented the definite proposal of the Government for raising fifty-two million franes by the taxation of textiles, and fifty-six millions on other raw materials. The proposal of the Government gave rise to a warm debate.

A Priest who Protests Against the Doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

PARIS, March 17.—A compromise has been effected between Thiers and the budget committee on the war estimates, which are reduced 19,000,000 francs.

Pere Jungua, a priest of Bordeaux, having been prosecuted for writings pronounced by his superiors to be against religion, has addressed a letter to Monsigneur Donnet, Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, in defence of his authority. He declares that those who accept the doctrine of papal infallibility no longer belong to the true church, and maintains that he and other priests who reject that doctrine are the depositaries of the traditions of the primitive universal church. Pere Jungua is organizing a committee of action, corresponding with similar committees in France and foreign countries, and intends to make a direct appeal to the people of Bordeaux.

The Mazzini Demonstration in Rome.

ROME, March 17.—The demonstration in honor of the memory of Joseph Mazzini took place to-day, and was a great success. An immense procession, including all the working men's societies, with banners, flags, and bands of music, carried a bust of the deceased patriot through the principal streets to the capitol, where it was deposited with imposing ceremonies and eulogistic speeches. Good order was maintained throughout the proceeding.

Mr. Fish's Note Before the British Cabinet.

LONDON, March 17.—The London *Observer* states that at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the American reply to Lord Granville's note was read and discussed. It produced a favorable impression, and was regarded as furnishing an opening for further negotiations on the basis of arrangements provided by the treaty of Washington.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Archbishop of Cologne has formally excommunicated Professors Hilgers and Rusch of the University of Bonn for their rejection of the Dogma of Papal infallibility.

PARIS, March 16.—Duc De Grammont has issued a pamphlet reviewing the recent struggles between France and Germany, and showing that Bismarck had determined upon going to war.

ROME, March 16.—Prince Napoleon, who is now in this city, had an interview to-day with His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel.

PARIS, March 16.—The National Assembly rejected the resolution proposing a reduction on the allowance of the President. Thiers proposed to reduce the amount by one-tenth.

LONDON, March 16.—A meeting was held to-morrow night in this city, at St. George's Hall, to commemorate the anniversary of the Communist uprising in France.

A coal train ran off the track yesterday near Cardiff. A railway guard was killed, thirty cars wrecked, and a cottage near the track demolished.

DUBLIN, March 17.—St. Patrick's anniversary was observed throughout Ireland to-day. No disturbances are reported. At Drogheda there was a great parade and air celebration, at which speeches were made upholding home rule, and denouncing the government for refusing pardon to Fenian prisoners.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York.

LONDON, March 17.—The steamer Dacian, from New York, has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 16.—Consols, money, 92⅛; account, 92⅜. American bonds—5-20s, 92, 92¼; do 65, 93¼; do 67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89.

PARIS, March 16.—Rentes 56f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11d. Wheat 11s 6d; red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 25s 6d. Lard 41s 9d.

Fire in Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 17, 1872.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in a building on Main street, belonging to Jos. C. Ruple. There was a quantity of whisky stored in the building, and it was also used as a cigar manufactory. The house was completely destroyed, together with the contents. The roof of the adjoining building, occupied by T. F. M. Wilhelm, of Wheeling, as a wholesale grocery, was burned off, and the house much injured by water.

The Gold Discoveries in Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, March 16.—A private letter received in this city to-night from Fort Randall, Dakota, says that a few days ago a party of five Indians, arrived there direct from the Blackhills, had in their possession double nuggets of gold and considerable quartz. An officer of the fort tried to buy the gold for the purpose of sending it to friends as specimens, but the Indians refused to part with it. The writer says there is considerable excitement there among citizens and soldiers over the recent discoveries in the Blackhills, and a party there will go into the expedition which is being fitted out at this place.

Interesting Information.

Most of our business men spend at least several weeks in New York and Philadelphia on business. To these it is a matter of interest to know which of the many hotels would be likely to give them the most satisfaction.

About a year ago, Messrs. G. W. Mullin & Brother, being fully awake to the want that was felt in Philadelphia for a first class hotel, where the traveler could have good fare and pleasant accommodations without paying an exorbitant charge, concluded to make the experiment of starting such a hotel in the Quaker City. The opening of the "Colonnade," on Arch street, above seventh, was the result of their determination, and we are glad to know that their endeavors have been crowned with the fullest extent. To the few of our readers, however, who do not know of this hotel we would suggest the next time they go to Philadelphia to give the Colonnade a call, and we guarantee that the accommodations they receive will be surpassed by no hotel in Philadelphia, and the charges less than at any other first-class house. The office is in charge of Mr. McDermot and Harry Dennison, who spare no pains to make the guests perfectly comfortable.

We learn that Mr. Mullin is at present in the city and has just completed the contract for sinking an artesian well at Crescent Springs for the use of the Mountain House, which he has conducted so successfully for many years past, and we are glad to learn that he still intends to retain the proprietorship.

The Mountain House has long been a favorite with summer excursionists, and its patronage will be swelled to large proportions in regard to the artesian well, which will completely remove the inconvenience which has occasionally been felt there during the summer droughts by the lack of a sufficient supply of water.

Accidents at Clinton Station.

A correspondent at Clinton Station, Beaver county, sends us the following items:

A six year old son of Mr. Martin Coltman of this place was run over and instantly killed this (Saturday) morning by an extra freight train on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad. The accident was unavoidable, occurring on a very short curve near the station. The engineer, Mr. James Follansbee, did all he could to save the child, but without avail.

A coal miner named N. Monay, employed in Scott & Co.'s mines, had his right leg badly fractured to-day. The injured man was attended by Dr. F. M. Wilhelm, of this place.

Abraham Pierce, of Wampum, had one of his legs crushed while attending the limestone tipple at that place a few days ago. It was amputated by Dr. Malara, assisted by Dr. Barber, of New Castle.

Meeting of Amateur Editors.

On Friday evening, March 15th, the amateur authors, editors, publishers and printers of this city assembled at the residence of Mr. Berkowitz, of the *Keystone Youth*. Mr. Fox was called to the chair, and stated the object of the meeting. It was that the amateurs of the western cities had requested those of this vicinity to express their opinion in regard to the formation of a Western Amateur Press Association. After a lively discussion pro and con the assemblage expressed their disapproval of such an organization. The body then resolved itself into a local association to be an auxiliary to the National Amateur Press Association, and the formation of their own labors by mutually aiding each other. There were present twenty-three young journalists.

Eldersville Public School.

The closing exercises of the Eldersville school were held in the school building on Friday, and passed off in the most pleasant manner. The Rev. Mr. Lucas opened the services with prayer, after which the examination of the various classes took place. The utmost interest was manifested by the scholars during the entire exercises. Miss Wright, the teacher, has faithfully discharged her duty, and is highly esteemed for "her work's sake." Several speeches were made, after which Rev. Mr. Lucas made a statement in regard to the prosperity of the school. There was large attendance. This closed one of the most pleasant schools ever held in the place.

Uncomfortable.

About ten o'clock last night a young man named Edward Comfort called upon Officer Kelly to arrest John Comfort, his brother, who was acting in a very disorderly manner in the paternal residence on Webster street. The officer complied with the request, and took John into custody. Edward accompanied the officer and his prisoner to the lock-up, where the fact was developed that both were decidedly drunk. The brothers were provided with a comfortable cell for the night, much to the chagrin of Edward Comfort, who appeared decidedly uncomfortable under the circumstances.

Suspicions.

On Saturday afternoon John Herron, the "Hawkshaw" of the Mayor's detective force, fixed his eyes upon an individual named Charles Wattenberg, and after taking a thorough look at him, concluded that Charles was not pursuing the course of an honest and upright young man. Mr. Herron accordingly took Charles by the arm and gently led him to the Station House, where he was locked up for disorderly conduct to-day. It is said that several charges of larceny in addition to that of being a professional thief, will be brought against the accused.

Boy Drowned—Inquest.

A lad named John Quinn was drowned while fishing in the Monongahela river on Saturday night. An inquest developed the fact that the deceased had been jumping from a flat-boat to a raft lying at Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s Landing, South Pittsburgh, where he had been angling, and missing his mark, he fell between the two, and was carried under the flat-boat. His body was recovered soon after, but life was extinct. Coroner West held an inquest on the remains, when a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

A Broken Nose.

On Saturday afternoon an accident of a severe nature occurred on the Citizens' Passenger Railway. Just as one of the cars neared the Twelfth ward Station House, a man named Pat Harris, who was under the influence of liquor, fell from the rear platform to the street, breaking his nose. He was picked up and taken to the Station House, convenient, where his injuries were cared for.

Central National Bank of Baltimore.

There will be found in our columns this morning the official statement of the Central National Bank of Baltimore, as furnished to the Comptroller of the Currency. The showing is a good one, indicating prosperity and able management. Pittsburghers will be interested in knowing that this institution is presided over by Mr. James O'Connor, a former citizen and favorably connected with banking here. His sound judgment and great experience in financial matters can but contribute to the success and usefulness of any institution with which he may be connected.

Successful.

The Weed Sewing Machine, since its advent in the "Family Favorite" style, has achieved a success beyond precedent. Improvements are being constantly added to its almost perfection, which already place it out of reach by its closest competitors. *Do not be persuaded to purchase a machine until you have examined the Weed, and, then, if we cannot satisfy you, we will not feel hurried.* Call and see another. Jno. Biggert & Son, 116 Market street.

The Best.

Messrs. Bailey & Farrell advertise that they are prepared to furnish "the best ale and beer cooks in use," and we believe them. They manufacture an article which is bound eventually to supercede all others, as it combines unequalled health, purity and perfect safety from waste. Saloon keepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and invest.

Family Favorite.

Weed Sewing Machines in every style and finish *do exactly the same range of work.* No one can buy at *any price* a better machine than that which we offer on the means of the poorest. Call at 116 Market street.

Flour, Fish, Salt, &c.

Full line of fish of all kinds at the Checkered Front. Dealers visiting the city will do well to get prices of T. C. Jenkins. Also teas, sugars syrups and general merchandise.

Order Your Roast Coffee

From T. C. Jenkins, Pittsburgh.

To give an idea of the wide-spread popularity which Arbuckles & Co.'s celebrated roasted coffees have attained, we quote the annexed article from the Cleveland Daily *Herald* under the caption of "Something of Interest to Coffee Drinkers": The coffees roasted and prepared by Messrs. Arbuckles & Co., of Pittsburgh, have established a reputation equaled by no other brand ever in this or any other market. They have discovered a very superior mode of roasting, whereby the whole strength and aroma is retained, which gives it at least twenty per cent. more strength, and berries are much more delicious than any other coffees. Another great and valuable point is they combine in its preparation the quality so desirable and necessary for settling, which is an important item of economy. The Arbuckles & Co.'s coffees have but recently been introduced in this market by Messrs. F. M. Kneeb & Co., the general wholesale agents, and their sales in it are more than double the amount of all other brands combined. It is a fact that Messrs. F. M. Kneeb & Co., the peoples grocery store, and that these extensive and popular dealers have taken hold of it is evidence of its superior merits. Every lover of good coffee should try it, at least one pound of the Arbuckles & Co.'s brand.

THE dining room of the St. Clair Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved. The kitchen has been provided with a new range of the most approved manufacture, while the other arrangements for the comfort of the guests are all that could be desired. Landlord Cook deserves the congratulations of his guests on the improved order of things in general about the hotel.

PRODUCERS of oil in Beaver county will have no grounds of complaint for want of pipelines, as there are two bills now before the Legislature for charters for transporting oil from the wells to railroad by lines of pipe. Let both pass by all means, as one will be a check on the other and prevent monopolies. Better pass both or none.

MECHANICS' LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F., will hold a meeting for the purpose of conferring the degree of Rebecca at their hall, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, next Saturday evening by G. & G. Shidle, D. P. Estgard, J. H. Hanvey will be present to confer the degree.

ANY person having a dwelling of from five to eight rooms for sale or rent, can find a customer by consulting the proper department on first page this morning.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED — PURCHASER — FOR A good Drug and Saddle Horse. Will be sold to owner less no one for him. Address L. Commercial office.

WANTED — EVERYBODY — ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—THE FIRST of April, a Situation in a Retail Drug Store, by a Young Man of experience. Address Druggist, care W. H. Bell, Allegheny city, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Safe Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—SITUATION as Bookkeeper preferred, but would take position as salesman in a wholesale or retail hardware establishment. For particulars address Z. Y.—N. Box 92 Latrobe, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

WANTED — BUSINESS MAN — AN active Business Man who has an extensive acquaintance with city or country trade, wishing a permanent and good address, may address Box G E S, Commercial office.

WANTED—TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A Gentleman who has been engaged in the Grocery Business for the past ten years, and a tip top salesman, desires a Situation with a Grocery House as Traveling Agent. Salary moderate. Address T. F. G., 96 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. MWF

WANTED — SALESMEN — FOUR Salesmen of good address to canvass among Business Houses and Offices of this and adj

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872.

THE sensational statements of the New York *Sun* concerning the alleged division of the EVANS per centage, to which we referred on Saturday, seems likely to bring that journal into hot water. MR. KEMBLE has promptly commenced legal proceedings against the *Sun* for libel, as also has MR. S. S. MOON, another of the parties implicated in the charges. MR. JOHN F. GRAFF also meets the statements with a most positive denial, so far as they relate to himself, and it is probable that in due time the other gentlemen will be heard from.

IT is reported that Colonel SCOTT will in a very short time be prepared to let out the contracts for the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad, of which he was recently elected President, clear to the Pacific. In carrying out this great work, Colonel SCOTT will have an opportunity for the display of all his rare energies, and it may safely be predicted that it will be accomplished in less time than that required for any previous undertaking of a similar magnitude in this country or any other. At least, Colonel SCOTT is reported to have said so, and he is not addicted to boasting.

A GENERAL election occurs in Utah to-day, for the acceptance or rejection of the State Constitution, and the choice of members of the Legislature and a representative in Congress under it. Should the constitution be ratified, the Legislature will convene at Salt Lake City two weeks from next Thursday, for the purpose of electing United States Senators, and if Congress should decide to admit the State a subsequent election will be held in April for accepting or rejecting the terms which it is likely it will impose, and for the choice of State and judicial officers. The constitution will probably be ratified, partly for the reason that it altogether ignores the question of polygamy, which it leaves for Congress to deal with. It is not likely, however, that the State will be admitted at present.

NOT a few persons liable to assessment under the income tax law have heretofore been in the habit of making out their returns in general terms. Under a decision of Commissioner PLEASANTON, however, sustained by the present Commissioner, it appears that the Assessors are now required to see that every person makes his return of income and expenses in detail. It is thought that under the new rule the amount of revenues collected will be considerably augmented. Persons whose incomes do not exceed two thousand dollars a year should also bear in mind that they are not thereby exempted from certifying to their incomes. They are by law compelled to testify to the fact, for the guidance of the Assessors in a thorough performance of their duties. It may save trouble to remember these matters.

THE new code of regulations governing the storage business in New York city goes into effect to-day. While there are one or two features of the plan not entirely satisfactory to the Steamship Companies, they state that they cheerfully accept the undoubted advantages afforded by the new system, and believe that it will reform many of the abuses which existed under the old method. Each of these companies is authorized to designate a warehouse within a certain district for the storage of their General Order goods; which, however, shall not be changed thereafter except for cause. The companies state that they have satisfactory assurance from the Collector that the entire business will be conducted on a liberal and non-partisan basis, and they unite in a letter contradicting a number of false rumors concerning the reorganization to which currency has lately been given. The new departure seems to promise well, and it is sincerely to be hoped we shall hereafter hear no more of LEET and STOCKING.

THE country has been watching with considerable interest to see whether the House would have the nerve to stand up to the resolution which it recently passed, declaring against all further land grants to railroads and other corporations. Thus far it has faithfully redeemed its pledge, and it is probable that so far as the present session is concerned, it will continue to adhere to its wise and patriotic decision. The struggle over the St. Croix and Bayfield grant was one of the most protracted and bitterly contested struggles of this character ever waged in Congress, and the total defeat of the lobbyists is in the highest degree creditable to the pluck and patriotism of our Representatives. The friends of the bill still hope that when it goes back to the Senate that body will disagree with the House substitute, and that something may possibly yet be done in a Conference Committee, but this is a very slight peg to hang their expectations upon. So far as the House is concerned, it is pretty evident that no land grab scheme can pass during the present Congress, and for this assurance the people will duly honor those who have protected their interests from the covetousness which assailed them.

THE statement that Senator SUMNER had publicly announced his purpose of participating in the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention seemed so improbable, that the authoritative contradiction which he has given to the report is not at all surprising. Senator SUMNER's lifelong services in the cause of liberty and progress undoubtedly give him the right to express a preference for a new candidate of the party of liberty and reform, should he see fit to do so, and this without subjecting him to the imputation of mean or malicious motives. That Senator, however, notwithstanding his faults and infirmities, is a statesman of large forecast, and—as we intimated at the time when he authorized a peremptory contradiction of the fabricated conversation between himself and MR. BOWLES, of the *Independent*—is not likely, however positive may be his personal aversions, to desert the noble political standard which he has so long and so faithfully upheld. That Mr. SUMNER differs from the President on some points of public policy is well known, but that he proposes to lend himself to the disruption of the great party of which for so many years he has been so distinguished a leader, in consequence of it, is exceedingly difficult of belief.

THE wisdom of the governmental policy of Protection to our home industries was thoroughly vindicated in the elaborate and effective speech with which Senator SHERMAN, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, accompanied the introduction of the tariff measure proposed by his Committee. While there will be considerable difference of opinion concerning certain details of the measure, and while some of these will unquestionably undergo a material modification before it becomes a law, the main principles of the bill will be likely to meet with general acceptance. Senator SHERMAN holds that we may reduce our debt fifty millions, and still have fifty millions left to take from our taxes; but it is to be hoped that in making this reduction Congress will carefully bear in mind that every industry which has been called into life by the Protective system is a standing protest against any meddlesome interference therewith. So many and varied interests of capital, industry and skill are interlaced and interwoven with the present protective tariff, that not a step should be taken in this direction until after the most careful deliberation. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the country than any sudden or violent changes in this vast mass of established interests. If ever prudence and circumspection were necessary, they are called for now.

AS was to have been expected, the recent statement of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, made on "reliable authority," that the President intended to force his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, even if it involved the certainty of defeat at the polls, turns out to be utterly untrue. We pronounced the story a fabrication at the time, and we have now his own emphatic declaration that not only has he never breathed such an intention to any living person, but also that he has never entertained it. In his own language, "he regards the unity and success of the Republican party as greater and more essential than that of any man in it," and is ready to bow to its decisions and its necessities; and he further declares that he has never stated to any person that he desired to be renominated, nor solicited the influence or efforts of any one for that end. This is as it should be. The whole matter may safely be left to the people, and the President does well and wisely to entrust it to their hands. There is very little danger that they will choose a man for a second term who has not honestly and faithfully served them during the first. Meanwhile the *Tribune*, as a fair and impartial journal, will, of course, make editorial correction of the groundless report to which it gave currency in the same manner.

THAT the nomination of Judge DAVIS, the aristocratic millionaire, as the Presidential candidate of the workingmen of the United States, was the most inimitable stroke of political satire which the age has witnessed, is every day becoming more and more evident. We have already shown how his recent decision in the case of a North Carolina railroad, that the Legislature had no power to tax a corporation whose original contract exempted it from taxation, completely upset the third resolution of the platform on which, in his character of Presidential candidate, he is supposed to stand; and we now discover that some time ago, in a case which came before the Supreme Court on appeal, he was one of the judges who decided that settlers upon the public lands acquired no vested rights thereon by virtue of pre-emption; a decision by which some two hundred California settlers were dispossessed and driven off their claims under circumstances of such peculiar hardship that MR. JULIAN, on the floor of the House of Representatives, characterized the ruling as the "Dred Scott decision of the American pioneers," and in regard to which Senator COLE has considered it his duty to introduce a bill into the United States Senate to remove the disabilities which have accrued to settlers upon disabilities which have accrued to settlers upon disabilities in consequence. In view of the fact that the fourth resolution of the Labor Reform platform expressly declares that the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should be held for the benefit of landless settlers, Judge DAVIS's decision that a settler upon these lands can acquire no vested rights thereon until he shall have obtained his patent and paid his money—in other words that a settler locating upon unsurveyed public lands has no assurance and no reason to expect that when the land comes into market his claims as a pre-emptor will be recognized and respected—the remarkable fitness of the nomination is still more strikingly shown. As the nominee of a party whose platform he spurns, and the representative of interests and principles which he repudiates, Jude DAVIS is the most noteworthy political curiosity of the time.

THE question of "consequential damages" might possibly give rise to many curious international complications. If they are admitted to an indefinite extent in the Geneva arbitration, there is no telling what old scores will be raked up. In 1776, for example, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and SILAS DEANE built and equipped vessels in French ports and thence dispatched them against English commerce, though France and England were at peace. DEANE wrote to ROBERT MORRIS: "We have alarmed England, stopped the great fair at Chester, raised the rates of insurance, and deterred the English merchants from employing the national flag, so that there has been seen, during the last few weeks, the singular spectacle of forty French vessels loading in the Thames with English merchandise." PAUL JONES's famous ship the "Bonhomme Richard," was fitted out at Brest, and France sent the colonies ships, arms, men, clothing and money, long before she recognized their independence. Suppose MR. GLADSTONE's Government were to revive the consequential claims thus arising and to leave the arbitrament of them to the United States.

The Chicago Donation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I read in the proceedings of Councils that the Finance Committee has taken advice on the proposed law to authorize a loan for the benefit of the people of Chicago, and very prudently withdraws its own notes on information just received that such a law would be unconstitutional.

Is this so? My recollection is that these gentlemen assembled in hot haste, refusing to listen to any objections, decided to take all risks, hurried an ordinance through to authorize a subscription admitted to be illegal, and ask the Legislature to make it good—volunteered their individual credit by indorsing the notes before leaving the Council room, and were duly reported to have carried them to banks, had them discounted and forwarded the proceeds forthwith, very greatly to their own credit as generous humanitarians, while there was no end to the public disgrement of the chirts on both sides of the rivers, who doubted both the power and propriety of this kind of legislation.

May I be allowed then to ask the question how it was that the *fever fit* went off so rapidly and quietly, and *how* and *when* it was that they first came to doubt the power of the Legislature, and concluded to take advice on the subject at their leisure, leaving us all the while under the impression that the money had sped on its errand of charity with the velocity with which it was projected from the Council rooms?

I do not blame these gentlemen for stopping to think and take advice after passing through such a *white heat*, but I ask this question because I have seen a very circumstantial story, intended obviously to excuse them at the expense of other people, printed under their own eyes, and allowed by them to pass unquestioned, which I happened to know to have been the merest fabrication, and without any foundation of fact whatever to rest upon.

TRUTH.

Chinese Competitive Examinations.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, in an interesting analysis of the causes of the intellectual stagnation and decay of the Chinese empire, takes a somewhat novel view of the subject; attributing the decadence in question chiefly to what has generally been regarded as one of the best features in the Chinese system of Government—the competitive examination for literary degrees and official position. These examinations, the correspondent states, are based upon a knowledge of the Chinese classics, and on the ability of the candidates to twist their dry, hollow verbiage into "elegant composition;" and it seems from his description that the only additional subject ever given for examination is the making of poetry, if the grouping of a certain number of characters in the most formal manner can deserve the name; and that, from beginning to end of the curriculum of studies for literary and official honors, there is nothing really calculated to develop or train the intellect. Under these circumstances it is hardly to be expected that the aspirant should care to spend his time in the study of science, or in trying to improve the arts and manufactures of his country, even if he possessed an original leaning that way; the more so for the reason that he would be pretty sure not only to incur the suspicion of the Government, but also to stand an exceedingly good chance of being ruined in office, should he hold one. A case is cited of a high official who spent considerable time and money in compiling a geography of the world, and was degraded from his position as soon as the news reached Pekin. This is not a very promising condition of affairs, it is true, but it can hardly be cited as an argument against our own Government scheme of competitive examinations, as apparently intended by the correspondent. It is probable that if the subjects of examination in that country were established upon liberal, just and sound principles, and made to include matters which embraced the exercise of the organizing and reconstructing faculties, a change for the better would speedily become apparent. It is not intended to limit examinations in this country to what has been learned from the text-book or in the class room. In whatever the hope of China may consist, there is no question that that of our own country lies in the regeneration of its officials, in the elevation of the standards of public morality, and in the rigid and impartial application of the tests of fitness and desert.

A PLAN is being perfected for the partial reorganization of the Patent Office, with the view of better adapting it to its increasing business. The present system is defective in that the applicants and their attorneys have direct access to the examiners, who determine all questions of fact and of law, pass all cases for issue or reject them, and from whose decisions, except when rejected cases are subsequently contested, which on account of the trouble and expense involved is very seldom done, there is practically no appeal. The result is that in spite of all precautions a considerable number of bad and interfering patents are issued, by which inventors and manufacturers are often put to great inconvenience and expense, and the validity of all patents brought more or less under suspicion. To remedy these evils it is proposed to establish a board or bureau of examiners to consist of nine competent persons, educated in law, science and mechanics, appeals from whose decisions shall be to a board consisting of not less than three of these chiefs, to be selected by the Commissioner, and changed from time to time, as often as they may deem necessary and proper. This plan, it is thought, will afford protection against hasty and careless examinations, and at the same time close the doors against the incessant importunings and corrupt influences which the Commissioner alleges at present to exist. The President is said to be favorably impressed with the plan, which he will transmit with a special message to Congress without delay.

THE reward of ten thousand dollars offered by Lady Franklin for the journals or other records which may be found of the ships Erebus and Terror of Sir John Franklin's expedition of 1845, which records are believed to have been deposited near Point Victory, on King William's Land, by the last surviors of the expedition, has attracted much attention among sea captains and whalemen. Captain Chapel, a whaleman living at Hudson, N. Y., has visited Rear Admiral Inglefield, of her Majesty's Legation at Washington, and Mr. Henry Grinnell, the referees in America, and proposes to organize a company to make a whaling voyage to the Arctic regions and combine with it a search for the records. Movements of a similar character are also on foot in other quarters.

The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Pekin; it is a weekly, printed on silk, and is said to have been commenced more than 2,000 years ago.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At a public sale of the assets of the Bank of Pittsylvania, sold under a decree of the United States Court, at Lynchburg, Virginia, last week, a lot of Confederate bonds and notes, aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, was bought for fourteen dollars.

Here is an illustration of the power of steam. The great pyramid of Egypt weighs 12,700,000,000 tons, and according to Herodotus it took the labor of 100,000 men twenty years to build it. Dr. Lardner affirms that 480 tons of coal, with an engine and hoisting machine, would have raised every stone to its position.

The bullion production of the Pacific States and territories for 1869 and 1870 average from $70,000,000 to $75,000,000. There is reason to believe that last year it reached $80,000,000, and there is good ground for expecting that this year it will aggregate from $90,000,000, and may possibly reach $100,000,000.

Respecting the Confederate archives, about whose mysterious disappearance so much has lately been said, the editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat* states that when, in April, 1865, Jeff. Davis and his "Cabinet" fled Southward, Cooper, the Adjutant General, had charge of the books and papers, and that after getting them as far as Charlotte, was unable to move them further South. They were therefore stored at that place, and when a division of the Federal army subsequently occupied it, were at once shipped to Washington. This is probably a correct statement of the matter.

The term "ultramontane," at present so much used, is one of those words which, from representing a locality, has come to represent a religious belief and a political party. Ultramontane literally means beyond the mountains. When used as a political term it refers to Italy and the political and religious tenets of the Church of Rome. Ultramontanism is a belief in the unbounded supremacy of the Pope and the union of the Church with the State. Representatives of these principles, in whatever nation of Europe they are found, are called Ultramontanes.

Considerable excitement exists among the sportsmen of the country over the report that the famous English race-horse, Sterling, said to be the fastest horse in the world, is to be shipped for the United States, and entered for the Monmouth cup at Long Branch this season. His competitor will be Mr. Harper's Longfellow. The heat is to be two miles and a-half. Col. Thomas A. Scott has agreed to run an express train from Mr. Harper's stables in Kentucky to Long Branch without change of cars. An elegant box stall is to be fitted with all modern improvements, and the famous horse will be attended by his old master, who appears to love him as if he were his own child.

An American mechanic has just gone to England with a model of a fort, which he claims will silence any iron-clad now floating. It consists of a conical or hemispherical turret, made of iron of such thickness as to withstand the heaviest shot that can be thrown against it. There will be port-holes in it which can be closed with iron when the guns are being loaded, and it is worked similarly to the turrets on the monitors. Our Government refused to pay him anything for his notion.

California is land of wonders, anyhow, and therefore we give the story the benefit of the doubt, which is a pretty considerable one. In that State there is a flock of sheep which is guarded by three foxes alone—one a grey fox, and the other two of the species known as the red fox. In point of intelligence, these novel shepherds are said to greatly surpass the best trained shepherd dogs. They perform their work well, and from morning till night are ever on the alert. The grey one seems to control, and in a great measure direct the actions of the other two. When the *Tribune* and the *World* come together on the Cincinnati platform we shall be better prepared to give the story full credit.

In a recent public address, Governor Washburn of Massachusetts expressed his surprise at finding so much respect for temperance principles among members of Congress. Of the Massachusetts delegation, he found that five representatives and one Senator were strictly temperance men. Even in the corrupt society and amid all the temptations to intemperance that the capital presents, there was not a single member of Congress who dared to vote against the abolition of open bars in the capitol building. There were more teetotalers, he believed, in Congress to-day than at any former time.

The total number of logs packed in the West for the season just closed was 4,820,550, against 3,695,251 the previous season, being an increase of 1,125,304. Of the number packed in Illinois, 1,579,527, Chicago packers make returns of over 1,200,000.

The election of a colored bishop at the next session of the General Conference of the M. E. Church is a question mooted among the journals of that church. The *Methodist Advocate*, of Atlanta, Georgia, strongly advocates the measure as both just and politic. This proposition is strongly indorsed by a number of the leading thoughtful minds in the Methodist ministry.

PERSONAL.

A story has lately gone the rounds of the press to the effect that Charles Dickens was the prototype of his own David Copperfield—that he was starved and otherwise maltreated in his youth. A former schoolmate of the great novelist characterizes it as a sentimental exaggeration, and says: Dickens and I were schoolmates about the year 1830, in Hunter street, Brunswick square, London, and his family lived in Campton street. He was a great student, and before leaving attained the position of first boy—a high distinction, and by the inflexible rules to be attained only through eminent merit. The whole circle of learning with us had six classes, and over one hundred and forty pupils were arranged in the school according to grade, each boy having a "ledger account." Therefore, to be "first boy" a student had to be first in the first class in every branch taught in the school, comprising the languages, mathematics, English, and all the ordinary studies of a full English education. A lad in circumstances to become such a scholar could not have been very unfortunately situated in life. Dickens was a robust youth, and his brothers were at the school afterward with my brothers. The starvation business is all nonsense, or we must have heard of it. After he had become famous, he used to preside at our long-continued annual pupils' dinner to our old master, Dr. Dawson, whose sons, I believe, still conduct the school.

Pass him around, for he deserves to be immortalized. Such action is rarer and more fragrant than the blossoming of a century flower. Rev. Sydney Corbett, Rector of St. John's Church, Quincy, asked his congregation to reduce his salary $1,000, as he felt able to reciprocate their affection for himself and devotion to the Church by making some sacrifice in their behalf.

It will be recollected that last summer the resignation of Joseph P. Lewis, the associate Justice of Idaho Territory, was received at Washington and his successor appointed, and that it was afterwards proved that his resignation was forged by some unknown political enemy. He has now received a similar appointment to Washington Territory by way of compensation, and will probably be on the look-out against an involuntary resignation by proxy.

The statue of Rossel, the most heroic of all young the Republicans of France, by the hand of the famous sculptor Bleuer, is now on exhibition in Paris, and is greatly admired. Photographs and casts of it will shortly be sent to this country. By a singular coincidence, the statue of the martyred Frenchman was placed in the artist's studio next to that of our own old John Brown.

Sutton, the first discoverer of gold in California, has received tardy justice. A pension of two hundred and fifty dollars a month has just been voted him by the California Legislature. We believe that Mr. Sutton is now residing in this State.

The Grand Duke Alexis has been interviewed by his correspondent at Havana, and in regard to his trip in the United States said: "If I had anything unpleasant to say I should remain silent, and not answer your question; but my stay was so pleasant, and the people were so kind, that I can only regret that I could not remain longer; and if I did not have my path in life laid out for me, I should like to live in America altogether, dividing my time from May to January between New York and the prairies, and spending the remainder in New Orleans. I may go back there if I can.

However lightly may be esteemed the arguments or opinions of the Supreme Court, no one can dispute the weight and adverdupois of some of its members. Judge Clifford, from Maine, turns the scale at 305 pounds and Judge Davis, the Illinois son of toil, at 285. The bench ought to be a very strong one that can sustain the burden.

Mr. Glyn, one of the most wealthy bankers and influential members of Parliament, in England, addressed the House of Commons the other night, for the first time in fifteen years. His speech is described as brief and to the point. Of course there is no lesson in such an incident that would apply to the case of any beginner or Representative in Washington. Who would dare to hint that a Congressman ever waxed tediously eloquent when really he had nothing, worth listening to, to talk about?

Every septuagenarian does not, like Mr. Seward, feel like risking circum—or semi-circum—navigation of the globe. The weight of years is what keeps John Stuart Mill from visiting the United States. Mr. Mill is no longer the vigorous man in the prime of life most people imagine him. He is now described as sixty-six, of medium height, slender build, with a slight stoop and a noticeable limp in walking.

The New York *Tribune* speaks approvingly of the presentation of a portrait of our earlier Franklin to the Boston Library. It don't say so, but the inference is naturally suggested that similar donations of counterfeit presentment of our later Franklin to public institutions would not be looked on with unfavorable eyes.

THE JAPANESE IN WASHINGTON.

The Vagaries of Iwakura, Hokepoke & Co. in the Washington Hotels.

(Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It is hard to tell who is ambassador and who is servant, Japanese dignity being a peculiar species of that article, and not the kind of dignity we encourage. Besides, the "Japs" so much resemble each other you can hardly tell which is which. On Saturday I happened to be in the Arlington as Mr. Sheckles, the clerk, received an order for a sick functionary's meal. He had marked more than twenty fancy dishes—that is, rich things that a sick Yankee will studiously avoid. And he told the waiter to be sure and bring him plenty of hard boiled eggs and ice cream. The other night, about twelve o'clock, three or four of them got together in a room and ordered hard boiled eggs and ice cream for supper. Sheckles says they will never get around the world if they live in other countries as they live here. They do not seem to eat much, but they live on the most outlandish food.

They seemed to think all the hotels are under one management, if we may judge from their movements. Yesterday a lot of them went into the Ebbitt House, took breakfast, and walked off without paying or making any explanation. When their time came they were nearly all quartered at the Arlington. Some went to other hotels. Now they are scattered all over the city, some in hotels, others in boarding houses. But the principal officers of the embassy all stay at the Arlington. Yesterday I was standing at the office of the Arlington, when an angular-faced Jap came up, with baggage on his arm, and said to the clerk, "Me goin' away; me won't be here no more."

"Where are you going?" said the clerk.

"Me goin' to Ebbitt House."

"Will you give up you room?"

"No; me and two other fellows goin'; free other fellows come from Ebbitt House to take our place."

So they go to the Imperial, Metropolitan, Welcker's, Wormley's, and all over. The hotel keepers like it. They can make from ten to twenty dollars average a day out of each Jap, from Iwaukura to Hokepoke, and it will be found that the Government will have such bills to pay for the same Japs for the same time at two different hotels. If any one happens to twit them about their curious antics, they say, "Me don't care; me got plenty money, and me goin' to spend it."

Some of them smoke opium almost continuously. The chambermaids at the hotel think "it's funny smellin' tobacco they smoke." They have a bag full of ivory pieces and a board on which they play a game that seems to be very amusing to them. The other evening a party got together in a room and commenced playing the game. At intervals when a player seemed to be checkmated, they laughed boisterously, and went through all sorts of performances, such as turning hand springs and standing on their heads.

As I remarked above, it is hard to tell from their appearance who are ambassadors and who are followers and servants. These eccentric freaks are probably the diversions of the latter in all cases.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The verdict of New Hampshire is for the administration and against those who oppose it, and every New England State will give a like verdict when their time comes." * * * "The Free Trade League appeared on the ground, not to invite an open and manly discussion of the merits of the two systems, but, by means of lampoons and caricatures of the poorest sort, to throw contempt on the large interests of southern New Hampshire, and on the principles of legislation which have made them what they are—a means of lucrative employment to her people, and to the State a sort of increasing prosperity and happiness. The attack was unfairly made, but it was promptly accepted, and the friends of protection have certainly no reason to complain of the results."

Still they come. Another of Greeley's little private notes. A western editor set him the conundrum: "Have you said you would not support Grant, if nominated?" Came the prompt reply: "No." His reply to the inquiry: Will you support Gen. Grant if the rival ticket is headed Charles Sumner or Lyman Trumbull? is not yet given to the press.

The Chicago *Times* has heard from New Hampshire, and "embraces the occasion" as follows: The defeat is abundantly compensated by the moral which it affords. This moral is embodied in the obvious deduction that the Democratic party does not stand in the shadow of a chance to prevent the re-election of Grant. The most hopelessly, pig-headed Bourbon in the party must now recognize the fact that a Democratic candidate for President could not carry more than one-third of the electoral vote. It follows that the hope of rescuing the country from imperialism and corruption depends solely on the union of all the elements of opposition. To secure this union, and to achieve the victory which it insures as sure, it is unnecessary that the Convention at Cincinnati shall recognize the wide and spontaneous expressions of popular approval that have been elicited by the selection of a candidate which was made at Columbus.

Whether the Cincinnati gathering shall meet and decide on canvdates before or after the Republican convention at Philadelphia nominates President Grant for re-election is the question now disturbing the manipulators of the motley opposition. The Washington correspondent of the Democratic-conservative New York *Journal of Commerce* says that President Grant's nomination is the event that seems certain in all the chaos of bewilderment that surrounds the question, and intimates that the shrewdest managers believe in taking the initiative and putting such a ticket in the field as will distract the counsels of the Philadelphia convention even before it assembles. This is a dismally forlorn hope to tack any kind of faith upon, and scarcely argues an encouraging amount of confidence.

Atmospheric Poison.

The spring sun calls up something beside the flowers and grasses. It evolves from the damp earth turbid rivers, stagnant pools and black morasses, the gaseous provocatives of disease. From the offal and garbage of unclean cities, too, it exhales an effluvia destructive of health and vigor. Periodic fevers of various types are now raging with unusual virulence in various parts of the country, and there are complaints from all quarters of a singularly unhealthy spring. What is to be done in this emergency? The answer is simple and to the point. Strengthen the body. Weakness predisposes the system to disease. Commence at once a course of the most genial of tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Be assured that the germs of epidemic and endemic fevers will never infect the phalanx that has been fortified and regulated with this glorious vegetable restorative. A moist atmosphere aggravates dyspepsia, and all diseases of a bilious type, and the sudden thermometrical changes so common at this season, are a severe trial even to strong constitutions. There is but one way of combatting these deleterious agencies, and that is by invigorating the body and imparting a healthy activity to all its functions. The only specific required for this purpose is Hostetter's Bitters. Of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, it is the purest and best. Its medicinal ingredients include all the juices and extracts of the most approved tonic, anti-bilious and antiseptic products of the Botanic Kingdom, and they are combined with a stimulant far superior in quality to the alcohol used in preparing fluid tinctures and extracts of the "regular" pharmacopœa.

TRIMMINGS &C.

SPRING GOODS
NOW ARRIVING AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
1,000 PIECES
HAMBURG EMBROIDERY.
ALL WIDTHS OF
FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING,
Among which will be found many New Patterns.
Swiss and Victoria Lawn Embroideries.
WHITE GOODS,
NAINSOOKS,
VIC. LAWNS,
SWISSES, Plain, Embroidered and Reviered.
P. K. YOSEMITE STRIPES.
TOWELS,
IN HUCK AND DAMASK.
Damask Table Linen
Covers and Napkins.
FINE LACES.
Point, Gauze and Applique Collars,
Berthas and Collarettes of new shapes.
Black Chantilly Lace Berthas,
Barbes, Snabes, Veils,
Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., and all widths, from Narrow to Flouncing.
New Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE YOUR STOCK. REMEMBER THE PLACE,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
NEW GOODS!
We have Just Opened the First Instalment of our Spring Stock of
Millinery Goods.
Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Scarfs, all the new styles.
Hats, the latest Spring Fashion.
Flowers in large variety.
Ostrich Plumes, delicate shades.
We are also adding daily to our stock of
Dress Trimmings.
Fringes, black and all colors.
Silk and Bead Gimp Trimmings.
Buttons, Loops, &c.
WHITE GOODS.
Piques, Croquets,
Tucked Skirtings, &c.
F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE!
Builders and House Owners' attention is called to the New Sash Balance. Can be attached to any window frame—is more durable, less expensive, and will not get out of order as the old style of cord and weights.
PITTSBURGH AGENCY,
70 Smithfield St.
J. S. BELL,
AGENT.
MWF
STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS.
WHOLESALE
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JURUBEBA,
JURUBEBA,
A POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,
A POWERFUL TONIC, AND
PERFECT DEOBSTRUENT.
It is a perfect remedy for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Spleen; will remove all obstructions of the Viscera and Urinary Organs, strengthen the debilitated Stomach and Intestines, restores impoverished Blood, allay Heartburn and Intermittent Fevers, and animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic Temperaments.
PRICE—ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent.
No. 81 Market street, cor. Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
POTASH, IN CASKS,
CASTILE SOAP, Genuine,
BLUE VITRIOL,
OXALIC ACID,
SUMAC, SPONGES,
SAL AMMONIAC,
GUM SHELLAC,
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.
EDUCATIONAL.
PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.
Session Opens April 3d, 1872.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent Professors.
For circulars apply to J. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.
LEGAL.
ESTATE OF HETTY ANN ANDERSON, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of HETTY ANN ANDERSON, late of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
JOHN WAY, Jr., Administrator,
Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.
February 9, 1872. M
ESTATE OF BRICE CLARK ANDERSON, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of BRICE CLARK ANDERSON, late of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
JOHN WAY, Jr., Administrator,
Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.
February 9, 1872. M
FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Cotton, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Bailing, Roofing, Rag and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third street.
DRY GOODS.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
TO BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS
At Wholesale.
Having completed every arrangement necessary for placing our House on a footing of equality with the very best Eastern Houses, both as regards quantity and variety of Goods, and Low Prices, we invite prompt trade to call and examine our Goods and compare Prices.
Not Fearing Competition from any quarter, we urgently invite City and Country Merchants to give us a call. Stock replenished every day. Always something new.
A. W. Erwin & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
ANNOUNCEMENT
JUST OPENED.
EUWER, CHESNUT & LONG,
LATE EUWER & LONG,
Have Removed from their old stand, No. 61 Ohio street, Allegheny, to their new and commodious Rooms,
No. 150 FEDERAL STREET,
Where they will exhibit to their friends and customers a Fresh Stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.
150 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
Three Doors from the Diamond.
SPRING, 1872.
WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO OUR FINE STOCK OF
New Goods,
SUITED FOR SPRING WEAR.
NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH PRICES ASKED IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACE GOODS,
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW CLOTHS,
NEW LINENS,
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
NEW P. K.'S, P. K.'S,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
Inspection and Comparison Solicited.
One Price! Small Profits!
The People's Store
UNDER MASONIC HALL.
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.
Campbell Williamson & Dick.
JEWELRY.
15 PER CENT. SAVED
BY PURCHASING YOUR
PLATED WARE
AT
S. M. ORR'S
JEWELRY STORE,
114 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES WALES & CO., 16 Maiden Lane, New York.
MWF
BAILEY & CO
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
Watches.
MWF
UPHOLSTERS.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
WHOLESALE ANF RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS,
And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES AND
Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.
55 MARKET STREET.
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOTHES, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, B. OILCLOTHS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.
Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.
Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER, price $5 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.
Terms—Carpets, CO days. All other goods, 30 days net
B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.
AMERICAN SARDINES—A NEW ARTICLE, put up in large cans and spiced ready for the table, just received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.
DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
AT 18½ CENTS.
WHITE INDIA TWILL,
A Superior Article for Aprons, a Great Bargain.
At 6¾c, fast colored Prints, in short lengths.
At 8½c, fast colored Light Prints, } Best Quality
At 8½c, fast colored dark Prints, } slightly
At 8½c, fast col'd Purple Prints, } imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, fast colored Second Mourning Prints.
At 12½c, 15 and 18½c, Plain and Figured Delaines, best quality.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 25c, Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
At 44 50and 62½c, black Mohair Lustres, extra good bargains.
At 37½c, Bright Colored Plaids, double widths.
AT $1 25,
White Bed Quilts.
Marseilles and Honeycomb, Large Size.
At 12½c, Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 6, 12, 18¾, and 25c, Gents' Silk Ne

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Commercial Banking Company,

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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

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Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, MARLBORO, MASSILLON, SALEM, CLEVELAND, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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NEW OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, March 16, 1872.

The various projects before Congress designed to adjust or raise revenue are of interest to all taxpayers; and the large reduction of the public debt—amounting to $265,016,499—from June, 1869, to Jan., 1872, as shown by the Treasury reports, is a cause of satisfaction. When it is remembered that the greater portion of our debt, which has been bought up or redeemed at par in gold, was placed at a discount of from forty to sixty per cent., and the appreciation to par in hands of the government creditors is added to the amount actually realized on the sale of bonds, the total amount paid by the government would be largely in excess of the Treasury exhibit.

There are two things on which the strength of a nation's credit is founded—first, ability to bear taxation, and, second, willingness to be taxed; the second being of as great importance as the first, but not sufficiently considered in making estimates of a nation's financial strength, because less tangible. Take two nations, one ten times as wealthy as the other, the weaker being willing to give ten per cent. of its income to the support of the government and the other willing to yield but one per cent. of income for that purpose, and they are for purposes of taxation equally strong. There is a growing feeling among business men that they are being called on to sacrifice too much to satisfy a hobby of Mr. Boutwell, to report a large monthly reduction of the public debt, when that debt is not yet due. It strikes us that this continual strain to pay a debt not yet due, on the plea that it is necessary to sustain the public credit, should be relaxed, as it unnecessarily impairs the resources of the country. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is reported to have said that unless the revenue for the year was increased beyond the estimates and the expenditures were not retrenched, we should be in the market as borrowers of ten millions instead of paying off one hundred millions of the national debt. The creditors of the Government must, after all, depend for their security upon the ability and willingness of the people to pay the taxes assessed, and it is a short-sighted policy to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

—There are several measures before Congress, all looking to a reduction in the rates of taxation, and it is to be hoped that our law-makers will unite upon the most judicious of these, with the view of easing the strain upon the resources of the people. There may be a pretty general scaling down of taxation without impairing the revenue. This accomplished, renewed life and vigor would be infused into all branches of industry and the debt rest more lightly on the now restive shoulders of the people.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108	108	108
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114

—The New York *World* says: The return of Mr. Richardson, the Superintendent of Mails in Europe, has brought information in regard to the amount of five-twenty bonds redeemed and cancelled, which is made the basis by members of the executive for calculating that the Government will be called upon to purchase in this market from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 of gold more in redemption of the called-in five-twenty bonds. If this estimate is correct, then the gold accumulation in the banks in New York will add largely to what the banks reckon as a portion of their so-called "legal reserves." This will, of course, protect and perhaps encourage them to increase their "contraction" of the loan speculations to work upon. The Treasury Department policy, and also that of Congress, as evinced in the recent vote against "contraction" of the currency, in the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates, is in favor of "easy money and currency expansion." It is stated that Europe will take another one hundred millions of the new bonds, and that a like amount of five-twenty bonds will be called in. In order to facilitate this operation, the whole power and influence of the Treasury Department will be exerted to make the New York money market easy, and the prices of Government bonds as high as possible.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 16, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Erie	21	21	21	21	21	21
West'n Union Tel	71	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
Quicksilver	35	35	35	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	62¼	62¼	62¼	62	62	62
New York Central	94	94	94	94	94	94
Wells Fargo Ex						
American Ex						
United States Ex						
Central Pacific	94	94	94	94	94	94
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Reading	114	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	93	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & North'n	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Rock Island	114	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
St. Paul	36	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Do. preferred	72	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
Wabash	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. preferred	58	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Fort Wayne	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Ohio and Miss'pi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred	120	120	120			
Terre Haute & R						
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131	131
New Jersey Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38

	11:30	1:30	3:30
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	66¾		
North Carolina, old	26¼		
South Carolina, July	68		
South Carolina, April	53		
Missouri 6s	92		

In regard to the new $20,000,000 United States bank, acircular is going the rounds of the country banks giving the following points:

First—That a bank should be organized in New York city, with a capital of not less than $5,000,000, with liberty to increase it to $20,000,000, to be called "The United States National Bank."

Second—That the stock should be offered to the bankers and representatives of the national banks throughout the country, and that bankers and persons interested in such institutions should have an opportunity to subscribe such sums as they might desire.

Of which the *Herald* says:

"The benefit of such an institution is not readily perceived, and Congress ought not rashly to grant the privilege, which the organizers claim is as good as secured. New York city does not need, as yet, any expansion of her banking facilities. The proposed bank would only serve to consolidate the already dangerous monopoly now enjoyed by the national banks. We had one United States Bank, and it brought on the greatest panic the country has ever experienced. This second one would be a lever to control the money market all over the country, and in the hands of a speculative clique, would occasion much evil and panic. Prudence and pause."

What the country banks ought to unite to do is to establish a Clearing House in this city for the redemption of their notes when they collect here in too much abundance, as happens once or twice in the dull season of the year. For this all they need is a simple agency, and not a vast bank, with the extraordinary powers its composition would give it. Treasurer Spinner, in his report to Congress recommended a Clearing House, and the proposition ought to be the subject of the law without delay.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59	Lehigh Valley R. R.	68½
Philada. and Erie	20½	North Penn'a R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	38½	Camden and Amboy	126
Catawissa	45½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	56½	Reading	97

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 18, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Reduced to Bbls.	Exports from Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 11	1,864		1,739
Tuesday, March 12	1,060	350	997
Wednesday, March 13	686	326	1,381
Thursday, March 14	530		2,162
Friday, March 15	1,640		1,323
Saturday, March 16	1,313	676	1,631
Total for week	7,593	676	9,733
Since January 1	195,167	10,393	99,441
To March 16, 1872	202,701	11,069	109,164
Same time 1871	133,081	18,088	71,853
Same time 1870	175,429	20,361	60,338
Same time 1869	122,186	15,678	50,649
Same time 1868	122,084	7,036	31,990

SHIPMENTS.

We have no improvement to notice so far as the oil trade is concerned. Buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views. This being the situation we have very little that is new or important for the information of our readers. The difficulty in the oil regions continues. The breech seems to be widening; one result is, there has been a large falling off in the receipts of the raw material. In regard to pricing they remain at about the same rates that were current for some days past, with more sellers than buyers. The exports of refined oil east continue light.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	15,000	7,592

The following are the crude receipts from all parts, by river and rail, for the past eight years: From January 1st to March 16th, 1872 202,701
Same time 1871 133,081
Same time 1870 175,429
Same time 1869 122,186
Same time 1868 122,084
Same time 1867 110,211
Same time 1866 74,314
Same time 1865 11,683

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	858	676
Allegheny Valley Railroad	9,954	9,723
Total	10,812	10,399

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years from January 1st to March 16th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	15,678	20,361	18,088	11,069
Allegheny Valley Railroad	50,649	60,338	71,853	109,164
Total	66,327	$1,199	89,941	120,233

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was dull on Friday, and decidedly duller on Saturday. Buyers refused to take hold, notwithstanding oil was offered at a decline. We quote as follows: Spot 9; cash 9; March 9; S. O. first six months 9½; same time 11c; B. O. all year 12c per gal.

REFINED.

Prices weak at a further decline; we quote to Eastern delivery as follows: Spot 21¾c; March 21¾c; April 22c; May 23¾c; June 24c for oil delivered east.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 15.—The *Herald* says: The market on the upper creek was dull and nominal. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 2d quarter 3 65
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., 1st 6 mos 4 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 3 62½
2,000 bbls lower road, spot 3 62½

NEW YORK, March 16. Closing 15.—Market very quiet and prices nominal; crude in bulk 13c, refined 22½c; cases 17½@28c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 16.—Market quiet at 8¾ @8¾ 70.

ROUSEVILLE, March 16.—Market quiet and dull at 8¾ @8¾ 70.

OIL CITY, March 16.—Market quiet and little doing; ordinary on lower creek 8¾ @8¾ 47 gravity at Oil City 8¾ 88.

TITUSVILLE, March 16.—Market nominally 8¾ @9.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Market weak; N W 21¾c; March 21¾@21¾c; April 22½; May 23¾c; June 24c; cases 37½c; crude 11¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, March 16.—Market quiet at $3 75.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Spot 21¾c; March 21¾c; April 22½; May 23¾c; June 24c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 16.—Market quiet and dull at $3 62½.

TITUSVILLE, March 16.—Market quiet, dull and nothing doing; prices unchanged at $3 60@3 62.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 16.—Market quiet and steady at $3 75@3 80; no sales reported.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Barrels.	Shipper.	Barrels.
R D Coetran & Co	Cochran's Siding		148
Thos King	Engle Oil Works		222
Lewer	Kwedsior Oil Works		147
B S Duncan	Liberty Oil Works		220

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Cochran's Siding	148	Eagle Oil Works	222
Excelsior Oil Works	148	Liberty Oil Works	220
Total			878

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R.

W. P. PARK, Agent.
WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 14, 1872.

C C Beggs, 52 bbls to C C Beggs, New York.

John Sugar & Co, 155 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Scotch Fig, 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 250 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 674 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 203 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,784

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Chas T Place, 55 bbls to Manhattan Oil Co, New York.

Holdship & Co, 154 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 102 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 311

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 16, 1872.

REMARKS—The week closes with a uniform market, few changes in prices having occurred in any of the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufactures, imported goods or produce generally. Flour is held firmly, but is not quotably higher. Wheat is in larger supply, the mills taking all offered. Oats and corn continue to arrive freely, while rye and barley are in meagre receipt. Groceries continue very active, with heavy sales at previous quotations. Cheese is in light receipt, and prices are very firm and tend to higher figures. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm, with a fair trade doing. Coal trade is still in light supply, particularly prime table butter. Eggs are coming in freely and prices are weak and lower. The receipts by river continue large. It may be, however, that the demand for Easter may stiffen prices a shade. A fair trade is doing in apples, the supply and demand being about equal. Trade is generally reported fair, and all look forward to the spring opening with confidence in a large trade. The weather still wears a wintery aspect, though it is not uncomfortably cold. We omit our usual extended quotations.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 16.—The wool market has been very quiet during the week, and the sales of domestic fleece not up smaller than for any corresponding time since the opening of the year. This is partly owing to scarcity and high prices, there being very little domestic wool of any kind now in the hands of dealers, and what there is is being held above the views of buyers. But the falling off in trade is also largely due to the fact that the wants of most of the large consumers have been liberally supplied during the last few weeks, and they are now, as a rule, not disposed to regard to the future of the goods market, the probable cost of the raw clips, and the result of the tariff agitation in Congress.

In view of the present aspect of the tariff question, in its bearing upon both wool and manufactures, manufacturers are inclined to move with great caution and circumspection. Until this question is settled for the present, one way or the other, they will neither anticipate their wants for raw material, nor accumulate large stocks of their own goods. In the event of any considerable reduction of the duties, they will be likely to be overstocked, and may suffer a little lower than they otherwise would, and they will also be obliged to sell their fall goods a little lower. Hence their present policy is one of inactivity, as well as of vigilant observation.

So far as our wool merchants are concerned, they have nothing to fear or lose from a reduction in the tariff, owing to the extreme paucity of stocks on hand, including both foreign and domestic staple. Indeed, there probably never was a time when a drop in wool prices would have been hailed so little as at present. If they think there is any prospect of establishing supplies of foreign at lower figures, and regard it as involving no serious loss, they are not required for immediate consumption, will be held in hand until a definite conclusion can be arrived at.

The agitation of the matter just now will have one salutary effect, at least, and that is to show that we are robbed of not. It will serve to hold in check the speculative tendency which always runs to excess during stronger in the principal wool-growing States, which is rapidly forming large consumers of the goods, and which threatens to become one of the largest by-and-by to such an extent as to make it more and more of a trifle that it passing freely into consumption.

As the case stands, with buyers already bidding nearly higher for wool than the market will bear, the ruling currency in the Eastern mind, and that the fear of Congressional legislation in the interest of consumers can be expected to depress domestic wool clip from falling bodily into the hands of speculators, who will hold it at fancy prices, and dole it out in driblets to the trade, as long as they can command bank accommodations.

There is no quotable change in prices, which are very firm for some scarce and desirable grades of domestic, and, in fact, for most descriptions, while buyers are forced to in supply their wants. But, as is always the case when the demand is light, if holders were forced to sell they would be obliged to make a little concession on the fine grades. As it is, however, there is very little pressure to operate either way. Buyers and sellers are mutually indifferent, and the market for the time being will turn, determined to run no risk and make no unnecessary sacrifice.

Sales of domestic for the week have been small and not up only about 300,000 lbs. Included are 2,000 lbs X Pennsylvania at 70c; 2,000 lbs unwashed western 57½c; 6,000 lbs sub washed do. 90c; 2,500 scoured $1@2,800 lbs do. $1 20; 3,000 lbs do. $1 25; 2,500 lbs nolls 65c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market very strong with an upward tendency. The following are the sales for the week:

5,000 pieces, 64x64, standards, on hand, 9½c, early in the week.	
9,000 pieces, 64x64, extras, on hand, 8c, early in the week.	
2,500 pieces, 64x64, seconds, 7½c, 30 days.	
20,000 pieces, 64x64, extras, April to July, 8c, 30 days.	
17,000 pieces, 64x64, extras, April to July, 8c.	
13,000 pieces, 64x64, good standards, April to July, 8c, 30 days.	
45,000 pieces, 64x64, extras, April to July, 8c.	
25,000 pieces, 64x64, extras, April to July, 8½c.	
52,000 pieces, 64x64, standards, April to July, 8¾c.	
256,000 pieces.	

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 16.—Flour firm at $7 50@7 75. Wheat steady at $1 46@1 50 for No. 2; $1 57 amber; $1 52½. Corn—mixed 48½c. Oats—rejected 39½c; white 57½.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, March 16, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day light and in quality fair. There is nothing doing in the yards to-day, as most of the buyers are east. The feeling is good and buyers are holding cattle firm. The run during the week was very light, and holders generally are realizing prices a shade better than last week. The market was active and all offerings changed hands. Following are the rates current for the different grades as bought and sold: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. steers, $6 50 to $6 87; prime, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6; common to medium $4 75 to $5 25; stockers $4 75 to $5 10.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs continue light, especially of the best grades. The demand for prime hogs although not heavy is in excess of the supply, and under this influence sellers are advancing prices a little. Prime Philadelphia are selling as high as $5 70, an advance of from 5c to 10c per hundred over prices at the first of the week. Yorkers are in supply about equal to the demand, and the market is a little slow. Following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 50 to 5 70; prime Philadelphia, $5 25 to 5 40; Baltimore $5@5 10; prime Yorkers, $4 70@4 85; common $4 50 to 4 65.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep are light to-day. The market was inactive and not much trading was done. The feeling is not quite so buoyant as during the early part of the week, though as yet holders are asking and getting about the same prices as have ruled. We do not think, with wool so high as it is, that good fine wool sheep can decline. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds bought and sold: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 75 to $6 10; prime, 90 to 100 lbs, $5 to $5 50; medium, 80 to 85 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; common, $3 75 to $6 50.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 14.—American Exchange.—During the week the market has become still stronger than at our last, and prices have advanced. The outside lots of iron have been pretty much cleaned out. Some sellers have declared $45 for No. 1 foundry, but no sales have been made above $47, at which figure considerable has been sold. We note a sale of 1,000 tons Allentown at $43 50 at furnace. Some of the furnace companies are asking $50, others $47, while still others are out of the market. We quote Lehigh iron, No. 1 foundry, $47@50; No. 2 $46@49. There are some other items on the market at somewhat less prices. The upward tendency of the market does not seem to have received any check as yet.

Scotch Pig—The transactions during the week have been limited, but prices are more than maintained. Telegraphic advices report Coltness $48 in store; Glengarnock, 104s 6d—a year ago, 57s 6d; Eglinton, 102s—a year ago, 54s. Freights have advanced within the week, and we learn that arrangements have been made for the shipment of 2,500 tons Scotch iron in May and June next at a high rate. Prior engagements have taken up a good deal of the room between now and the 1st of May, and the hold of sailers coming now is limited.

Bar Iron—The demand for bar iron is quite active, and prices are firm and tend to higher figures. Bars and shapes are selling freely at the higher prices. Bar iron is scarce, and we advance our figures. Nail rods, and round scrap are also higher.

The convention of store manufacturers held in New York has given great satisfaction to the manufacturers, who have hitherto engaged in rivalry thoroughly detrimental to their interests. It is understand that the advance agreed to amounts to about 10 per cent.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

BOSTON.

March 14.—Holders of metal have experienced larger views since last week, although a wide margin for foundry iron is manifest. Some of the furnace men quote that quality at $45, while some hold out for $50, and show transactions to justify their figures. While these are bottom and top figures, it is certain the latter is more in accordance with the tendency of the market.

Receipts on the Iron Railroad for the past week: Pig iron, 1,000 tons; stone coal, 1,319 tons; iron ore, 66.

Belfont furnace is doing well, and is now making about 46 tons of metal daily.

Pinegrove furnace is putting in a new Davis Hot Blast.

Contracts have been let out for the chopping of 101,000 cords of wood, in Greenup county, this season. Of this amount, Ohio furnishes 50,000; Grant, 16,000; Laurel, 11,000; Buffalo, 10,000.

The Greenup Independent has the following:

It is not a matter of small interest which has reached us with regard to "Old Steam," the pioneer furnace of eastern Kentucky. Several gentlemen, of Ironton, Mr. Peters, of Petersburg, and others, it seems, have raised subscriptions amounting to over $20,610, for the purpose of starting up this furnace, in connection with the lands known as the "Carolina Tract; and the owners of this property have under certain conditions assented to enter a lease with these parties. Considerable improvements would be required, such as repairs of laborers' houses, raising of the stack by about six feet, a new pot, bridge and stock house, a new boiler, and a general overhauling of the engine, &c.—*Register.*

BALTIMORE.

March 16.—Iron—Prices for pig are firm at the advance noted last week. Coal are light of all descriptions, and the principal furnaces are filled up for orders, most of them having already sold considerably in advance of their production. Anthracite we quote as before, viz.: $44@45 for No. 1; $43 for No 2; $41@42 for No 3; Scotch at $42 ex. ship and charcoal large at $20 @@22 50 per ton.

Nails—Prices remain steady at the last advance, and we quote as follows, viz: 10d to 60d $3; 8d to 9d $3 25; 6d to 7d $3 50; 4d to 5d $3 75 per keg, and other sizes in proportion.—*American.*

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending March 8.

Georges Codfish—In fair receipt. Last sales at 4c @ cwt.

Mackerel—Stock in first hands about cleared off. Sales are confined to small lots, with no change from our previous quotations.

Fresh Halibut—Five Bank fares have arrived the present week. Last sales of white at 11 per cwt, gray $7.

Shutkel 10—12c @ lb.

Cod—6cd, 60c @ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

The Coal Supply.

The rising river is a source of pleasure to many workmen employed in our foundries and manufactories, as it gives hope of a fresh supply of coal, without which the machinery would soon have to stop. Twenty-one thousand bushels are now coming down the Southern market have been brought up from below the falls, and is now offered at $ per bush.—*Saturday's Louisville Courier.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The dry goods market is less active, but inquiry and prices maintained. Adriatic heavy sheetings reported Cochecos 10¾ to 12¾c; Amoskeag and Atlantic A 15c; Bedford R 14¾c; Boott M 15¾c; Cabot 14¾c; Conestoga 14¾c; Hamilton E 14¾c; do C 12¾c; Quinebaug 36-inch 15¾c; do 40-inch 16¾c; Portsmouth P are up to 9c; Pepperell, Lawrence and Hamilton prints drills 15¾c; Merrimac and Spragues fancy prints 15¾c; Spragues frocks 19¾@19½c, and insolvents for goods of 17¾c; Washington shirtings do; pink prints 13c; western A yard wide ticks 22½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—Tobacco—prices higher and unchanged. Bagging firm with a fair jobbing demand at 16¼@17c. Cotton quiet; middling 21¾c. Flour firm; sales extra family at $7 50. Grain quiet and firm; corn sales at 49@51c; rye sales at 85 @90c; barley sales at 75@80. Provisions inactive and a shade lower; sales of bacon shoulders at 5½c; sides, clear rib, 7c; clear 7½c; bulk meats nominal; sales of shoulders at 4½c; sides, clear rib, 6c; clear 6¾c loose. Lard firm; prime kept at 9½ @9¾c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—Flour dull. Wheat dull but better; No 1 red winter held at $1 44@1 45. Corn firm at 46c. Oats firmer at 42c. Petroleum quiet; crude 9c; refined 23c; 22c in small lots; nothing doing in crude.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Cotton active and firmer; sales 10,000 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middling 21¾c; middling 23¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, March 16.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 20c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—Cotton quiet; offerings good; middlings 23¼c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 16.—Cotton in good demand, and orders asking higher rates, which buyers refuse; middlings 21¾@22c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 20½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—Cotton steady; low middlings 21¾c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, March 16—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market closed up very easy at 7 per cent. on call.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold opened dull at 110¾, and was steady throughout the day at 110¾@110¾. Loans were 4 to 6 and 3 per cent. for carrying. Daily clearings $33,000,000. The specie export for the week was $720,640.

The bank statement was favorable. It shows that the banks have a net gain of $136,750 in legal reserve, and that they now hold $926,510 above the 25 per cent. required by law.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments bonds opened very strong and prices higher to-day.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	Coupons 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	108¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and heavy.

Missouri sixes	91¾	Virginias, old	54
Tennessees, old	66¾	North Carolinas, old	38¾
Tennessees, new	66¾	North Carolinas, new	23
Virginias, new	56		

THE STOCK MARKET

Stocks opened firm, with Erie again the principal feature. Erie, after declining from 47¾ to 44, rallied to 45¾, and closed at 45¾. Boston, Hartford and Erie declined from 7¾ to 6¾, and closed at 6¾. The general market is strong to-day, with a general surprise. The remainder of the list was generally quiet. Adams Express opened at 98 and advanced to 99¾. There was a general decrease in business, and the excitement of the week abated materially at the close.

Western Union	71¾	New Jersey Central	112¾
Quicksilver	36	St. Paul	59¾
Adams Express	99	do pref'd	79¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	76¾	Wabash	38¼
American Express	74½	do pref'd	57
U. S. Express	73¾	Fort Wayne	96
Pacific Mail	61¾	Terre Haute	36
N. Y. Central	93¾	do pref'd	60
N. Y. Central Scrip	90¾	Chicago & Alton	117
Erie	45¾	do pref'd	120
do pref'd	79¾	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Harlem	129½	C. C. & I. C.	87
Reading	113¾	Burlington & Quincy	136
North Central	85½	Lake Shore	93¾
North Fork	25½	Panama	94½
Illinois Central	132	Union Central	82
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Union Pacific	36¾
Northwestern	78¾	do pref'd	76¾
do pref'd	92½	U. S. Bonds	102
Rock Island	113¾	Union	91¾

*Ex-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring unsettled and irregular at $1 41¾ cash; $1 42¾ seller April. Corn—No 2 at 35½@35¾c cash, 36@36c April. Oats dull and lower; No 2 29¼c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley—No 2 fall dull and weaker at 49c. Provisions—Mess pork dull and lower at $14 12½ cash, and $11 12½ April. Lard steadier at 8.20@8.22½ cash, and 8.20c April. Meats steady and unchanged. Bulk meats—Long cut at 6c; short rib 6¼c; dry salted and a shade lower at $4 20@4 40.

Hides—Unchanged and prices higher at 8a8½c, and closed with 8½c offered.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton more active and higher; sales 4,000 bales; middling uplands 22¼c, Orleans 23c; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 2,000; exports for the week 40,000 bales; stock 205,000; for consumption 5,000; for speculation 1,000; for export 1,000; sales of the week 40,000 bales; actual export 6,000 bales; forwarded 7,000 bales; total receipts for the week 10,000; for the year 1,000 bales; stock 1,000; consumption for the week 5,000; for the year 1,000 bales; stock 1,000. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; winter western $1 50@1 70; amber $1 70@1 72; white wheat $1 70@1 76. Rye active, western 75c; state 74c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy; new mixed 61@63c; yellow western 68@69c. Oats dull; white Canada 52@53c. Eggs dull at 23@24c. Beef dull and unchanged. Hops in good demand; 25c for 1871; 30@35c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869 and 1870; leather in good demand at 23@25c; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool firm; unwashed 59@63c; fine do 57@58c; choice do 59c; low pulled 50@55c; pulled dull and nominal. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 9c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans 35@36c. Rice firm at 9c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 22¾@23c. Turpentine firmer at 47½c. Pork, new mess $12 75@13 80; prime $11 00@11 25; new prime mess $13 00; mess $13 00, cash and April. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and lower; middles 8¼@8¾c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9c; kettle 9¼c. Butter firm; western 10@18c. Cheese firm at 13@16c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 21¾@22c. Flour firm; family $7 25@7 60. Wheat steady at $1 50@1 60. Corn dull and nominal at 44a45c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged; shoulders sold at 4c; sides, 5¾a6¾c, mostly held at 4¾a6¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; sales shoulders at 5½c; sides 6¾c. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4 00a4 60; receipts 1,200 head. Whisky—Demand good at full prices, 84c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan $1 58@; amber Michigan $1 15; No. 2 red $1 50@. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed 45c; Michigan 45½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 35c. Michigan 36c. Clover seed $5 00, for March. Dressed hogs $5 40.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; red $1 60@1 64. Rye firm at 87c. Corn dull; y

THE VERY LATEST.

EXCITEMENT IN UTAH.

Mass Meeting in the Gentile Interest—Resolve Not to Participate in the Constitutional Election.

SALT LAKE, March 17.—A grand mass meeting was held last night to protest to Congress against the admission of the Territory as a State. The hall was crowded. Judge Wm. Hayden presided. Judge Gilchrist and others made speeches, all enthusiastically received, in opposition to the Mormon movement. It was resolved that two ladies be sent as a committee to Washington to labor against the scheme by revealing the inner life of the Mormons; also, that Gentiles will not go to the polls of the Constitutional State election, as the mass of the population are aliens, not voters, and will swamp the legal American vote. The fight will be made in Congress. The meeting called on the business men to league against the payment of taxes till the Mormon officials make a financial exhibit. They want to know where the funds go, whether to the church or State. Vast sums have already been absorbed and no accounts given.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will rise over the Southern, Middle and New England States, with northerly to westerly winds and generally clear and pleasant weather on Monday; a falling barometer will prevail during to-night and on Monday over the Northwest, with rising temperature and winds backing to Southern, and gradually extend eastward over the upper lake region.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1872.

GOULD PREPARING TO STRIKE BACK.

It is stated that fully twelve millions of Erie stock is now under the control of Jay Gould, half of it his private property. It is rumored that he retired from the board merely to be enabled to renew the fight.

RAILWAY INTEREST CONSOLIDATED.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the new Jersey Central Railroads have made a consolidation of interests, under which equal dividends will be paid on the stock of both companies. The ordinary business will be conducted as heretofore, subject to the general control of the joint committee.

SLOWER.

A resolution will be introduced in the Board of Aldermen to-morrow, restricting the speed of railroad trains on Fourth avenue below Harlem river to five miles per hour.

AN APOCRYPHAL CORRESPONDENT CAPTURED.

It is announced that the *Herald* North Carolina correspondent has been captured by the Lowrey gang, who say they will not hurt him, but keep him a week. "Boss" Strong is not dead.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Hibernians had a grand procession in New Orleans yesterday.

There was a heavy snow storm yesterday in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania and the New England States. The European and North American Railway is completely blockaded by snow drifts.

Lawrence Gibbons, stabbed on the steamer Abeona two months ago, by Thomas Worthington, died on Saturday in the Marine hospital in Louisville. He had not lain down since the affray, and the only sleep he got was by laying his head on a table while sitting in a chair.

The flouring mill of Zeigenhouse & Bro., in St. Louis, was burned Sunday morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $23,000.

The Internationalists held their first meeting at St. Louis yesterday, three or four hundred persons attending.

J. G. Bischoff, a Louisville saloon keeper, killed himself with a shot gun Saturday night. He was insane from heart disease.

D. C. Dunn was arrested at Steubenville, Ohio, and taken to Louisville, where he stands charged with larceny and forgery.

Mrs. Priscilla B. Sedgwick, wife of General J. D. Sedgwick, died suddenly at New Albany, Indiana, on Saturday.

About five hundred persons were present at the meeting of the Internationals, in Chicago yesterday, to commemorate the foundation of the Paris Commune. Addresses were made in four languages. No American of standing was present.

Over twelve millions of dollars are going into hotel property in Chicago. The walls of the Pacific and Gardner hotels are progressing rapidly, and the contract for the new Sherman House has been awarded.

A large meeting was held in San Francisco Saturday, in opposition to the cession of Yerba Buena Island, in the harbor, to the Central Pacific Railroad. One of the grounds of opposition urged is that the proposed grant would enable the railroad to build up a city equal to San Francisco in importance and wholly independent of it, to the ruin of the city, already containing 150,000 people and $300,000,000 of property. Among the resolutions adopted was one earnestly desiring the President to veto the bill for the cession of any portion of the island, should the Senate pass it.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SPRING ELECTION.

Additional Returns—Some Townships Heard From.

The following additional returns of the result of Friday's election have come to hand since our last report:

Allentown.

There were two "citizens' tickets" in the field in this district.

Burgess—Joseph Allen, 64; Fred Klein, 44.
Council—Eli Scheck, 69; Samuel Garrow, 65; David Scarem, 59; Thomas Joyce, 69; John Klimker, 70; Francis Koutgen, 65; Fred Tyhurst, 36; John Davis, 42; August Meahl, 65; Joseph Watson, 29; J. Schaffner, 40; Conrad Colling, 41.
School Directors—Thomas Joyce, 68; John Forsythe, 108; John T. Thomas, 71; John Robbins, 70; Caleb Davis, 40; Thomas G. Jones, 36; B. McLain, 37.
Judge of Election—James Suter, 67; B. McLain, 36; Thomas Jones, 36; Jos. Scheck, 96; Jos. Watson, 67; William Rorah, 38.
Auditors—James Suter, 70; John Forsythe, 106; William Burtt, 106.
Constable—J. P. Brubaker, 63; P. Morgan, 40; Assessor—J. Crouch, 42; J. S. McDonnell, 69.

Mt. Washington.

Burgess—S. S. Boggs, 56.
Council—John Wilbert, 235; W. Douglass, 157; C. A. Boucher, 189; Charles Rea, 170; T. J. Bigham, 152; Fred. Bohner, 125; Jacob Soffel, 341.
School Director—G. Chivers, 130; J. Wilbert, 121; S. H. Goldthorp, 112; G. Lehman, 92.
Justice of the Peace—H. B. Smithson, 119; F. Wilhelm, 113.
Constable—J. Wolfman, 97; J. Wilbert, 138.
Judge of Elections—J. Pare, 102; W. Halpin, 132.
Inspectors—Jacob Meisner, 138; M. Rosefeld, 91.
Assessor—W. Minsinger, 99; G. Chivers, 140.

St. Clair.

There was a "Citizens" and a Democratic ticket up in this borough:

Burgess—John Rauber, 105; A. Schmidt, 82.
Council—J. J. Black, 115; James Devlin, 120; Wm. Davis, 114; F. Haenle, 128; L. Knecht, 85; Philip Lauer, 93; G. Baldauf, 96; L. Berger, 56; M. Fagan, 137; J. Ott, 50; J. Borle, 47; P. Rohm, 42.
School Directors—S. C. Gould, 76; *Jos. Kimmel, 100; S. Steiner, 90; A. Foerster, 89.
Assessor—John Rauber, 105; A. Schmidt, 83.
Judge of Election—John Rauber, 183.
Inspectors—F. Haempe, 105; J. Ritter, 86.
Return Inspectors—J. Ascher, 90; H. Ketter, 100.
Constable—P. Breinig, 186.

Versailles Township.

First Precinct—Judge of Elections, J. Trich, 23; D. Clark, 6; O. Evans, 1. Inspector, J. Everett, 14; O. Evans, 15. School Directors, John Sill, 20; W. Fawcett, 11; J. M. Love, 31; Jacob Everett, 31. Auditor, John Muse, 30; Joseph Perkins, 1. Assessor, J. Perkins, 17; J. M. Love, 15. Supervisor, Joseph Perkins, 28; O. Mains, 2; W. Mains, 1. Township Clerk, Wm. Blair, 30. Constable, O. Mains, 31.

Second Precinct—Assessor, J. M. Love, 23. School Directors, John Sill, 22; J. M. Love, 25; J. Everett, 27. Supervisor, D. Auld, 21; Jos. Perkins, 22. Auditor, John Muse, 22. Constable, O. Mains, 27. Judge of Elections, I. W. Weddell, 27. Inspector, Andrew McClure, 26; John Sill, 12. Clerk of Township, Wm. Blair, 25.

Mifflin Township.

Justice, W. W. Donaldson, 77; R. B. Neel, 33; W. D. Patterson, 32. Supervisor, W. Rhoades, 99; P. Hoffman, 74; P. Abel, 78; A. Shultz, 37; J. Irwin, Sr., 71; H. Kunkleman, 28; D. Missner, 104; B. McCalhoun, 20. School Directors, J. Leadbeater, 77; H. Goldstrom, 70; R. Rath, 25; J. McGowan, 32; D. K. Calhoun, 21; R. Patterson, 22. Judge of Election, Geo. Herwig, 74; H. R. Cochran, 60. Inspectors, Geo. Rath, 76; School Director, 68. Return Inspector, A. Sharpneck, 69; A. Large, 70. Assessors, A. Bell, 75; D. C. Weir, 68. Auditor, L. B. Patterson, fifty; W. J. Willock, 29; J. J. Clinter, 74. Clerk of Township, R. E. Neel, 22.

McKeesport.

Burgess—W. P. Wampler, 186; Wm. Atwater, 112.
Council—James H. McClure, 181; John Scott, 180; John Serene, 176; Lewis Mathews, 171; Charles Duffey, 169; John W. Stewart, 151; Alexander Trich, 143; Enoch Holt, 146; B. Junker, 121; Wm. A. Dunshee, 121; J. P. McMullen, 107; G. S. Bacon, 97.
School Directors—Wm. McMasters, 193; Joseph Jackson, 181; A. H. Elder, 165; Jos. Ecoff, 105.
Inspectors—Joseph Wampler, 195; John Wadsworth, 71.
Return Inspectors—J. D. Lesser, 140; Thomas Matthews was elected Assessor, Jas. H. Berry, Judge of Elections, and Thomas Penney, Auditor, there being no opposition.
Constable—J. B. McMarlin, 177; P. D. Marsh, 114.

*In the above tables the * indicates the successful candidates.

EDWARD SHAY called on Mayor Blackmore, for the fourth time within a few days, yesterday morning. Edward was drunk; as usual, so it went to the Workhouse for thirty days.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, March 17, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Force.	State of weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.69	19	33	5	N. W.	9	1.39	C
Cairo	30.10	07	48	4	S.	5	1.13	B
Chicago, Ill.	30.04	05	34	4	W.	1		C
Cincinnati, O.	30.07	08	42	5		16	1.26	C
Cleveland, O.	29.90	04	39	7	N. W.	2	.02	B
Davenport, Iowa	30.02	07	34	7	N. W.	2	.02	B
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	06	36	5	S. W.	4	.08	B
Louisville, Ky.	30.08	08	46	5	S. W.	4	.04	B
Memphis, Tenn.	30.14	11	58	3	S. W.	4	.06	B
Nashville, Tenn.	30.10	08	50	10	S. W.	6	.06	B
New Orleans, La.	29.81	04	70	4	....			C
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.00	10	40	4	W.	1	.01	C
Shreveport, La.	30.06	09	36	4	W.	1		C
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	09	36	4	W.	1		C
St. Paul, Minn.								
Vicksburg	30.19	09	47	1	N.	2	.02	B

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In the columns noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau ended on Saturday. It can scarcely be regarded as a successful one, and was remarkable mainly for the opportunities it afforded several members of the stock company to develope unexpected capabilities. Thus, for instance, it was discovered that Mr. Deane and Mr. Nobles can become easy and natural and vigorous in the genial atmosphere of domestic drama, and that Mr. Duffield possesses intelligence and versatility of no common order. Then Miss Newton and Mr. Crompton fell in for one or two better characters than usual, and fully justified the faith which has been avowed in their eventual success and advancement. Furthermore, Mr. Gotthold and Miss Nellie Johnson gave additional proof—if any were needed—of their superiority to most of the stars whom it professionally devolves on them to support.

A violent plunge from the poetry of Tennyson and the sinewy sentiment of Longfellow into the wild paroxysms of gymnastic sensationism signalizes the change announced in the programme for the current week. Miss Kate Raymond comes, and with her the Devere brothers, a miraculous monkey, a double railroad scene, a terrific conflagration, the inevitable detective and other thrilling accessories of the grand and glorious legitimate of the period. The piece in which she appears is called "Waifs of New York," and was written expressly for her by Mr. W. Meighan, a veteran journalist of the metropolis. Concerning its merits, the New York *Standard* says: "We do not admire the order of play to which it belongs, but we claim that Mr. Meighan is one of the purest and best endowed representatives of that order. He is familiar and lucid, without falling into the error of weakness, and understands how to be interesting and sensational, without stringing his plot with sanguinary episodes, or causing characters to breathe perpetually an atmosphere reeking with crime. 'The Waifs,' in fact, is upon a higher level than most dramas of that order are." There is cause for rejoicing if this rather favorable estimate of some features of the piece can be honestly indorsed.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

This is the benefit season everywhere, and four or five nights of the week are set apart at Mr. Beamer's theater to enable some of the more popular members of his company to appeal to the friendly recognition of the public they have tried so hard to please. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh Edwards come first on the list, and their benefit will be held on Monday evening. The bill is a strong one, and ought to insure an excellent performance. Moreover Mr. Edwards is a special favorite with the host of playgoers who know and can appreciate his sterling qualities as an actor. He deserves hearty and substantial reward at their hands, and there can be no doubt of his receiving it.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

New star performances and a variety of novel acts are advertised by Manager Aims. Engagements have been made with Miss Trattam, Miss Minnie Bradden, M'lle Henrietta, Mr. G. W. Herman, Mr. Lew Spencer and the Victorelli Brothers. Ella Wesner, the Female Minstrel troupe, and the great "song and dance men" also remain.

Henry Ward Beecher, Editor.

Nobody knows how he does it, but in some way, Henry Ward Beecher accomplishes an amount of work that would soon exhaust several ordinary men, and yet contrives to thrive upon it and have leisure for plenty of holidays and recreation. Any one would think his pastoral duties would be arduous enough to monopolize all his time, but, while he never neglects them, he finds spare hours to travel, and lecture, and answer piles of letters, and cultivate a small farm. The secret is to fill up the gaps that are left, he edits the *Christian Union*. He really does edit it, too, directing its tone and opinions, writing articles for it and generally exercising a watchful supervision over its manifold interests. The *Christian Union* is a capital paper. It is full of first-class reading in every department, and those departments include Religion, Morals, Reform, News, Literature, Music, Science, Art, Agriculture, Trade, Finance and miscellaneous matters. Two features deserve special mention—the weekly discourse, delivered on Sunday by Mr. Beecher, at Plymouth Church, and published in its columns, and the editorial for children. And, speaking of the little ones, calls to mind the beautiful chromos given away to every one who makes a three dollar yearly subscription to the paper. These pictures represent the sweetest of golden haired four-year-olds, wrapped in gentle slumber and at the moment when the blue eyes first re-open. They are called "Wide Awake," and "Wide Awake." They cannot be looked upon without inspiring an irrepressible desire to possess them. This desire can be gratified by sending a subscription to any one of the publication offices, or paying it to Mr. W. A. Allen, the publisher's authorized agent, who is now in Pittsburgh.

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IT is the intention of certain parties interested in the river to run a steamer between Pittsburgh and Marietta, in connection with the Connellsville Railroad and the Marietta and Cincinnati road, making daily connections at each end of the routes, receiving passengers and freight through.

ON SATURDAY Emanuel De Roy charged John P. Kane with disorderly conduct. Alderman Strain caused the arrest of the accused, and after a hearing sentenced him to the workhouse for thirty days, in default of a fine.

THE first batch of merchants sued for obstructing the pavements had hearings on Saturday before Mayor Blackmore. All paid fines of three dollars and costs each. Another list of similar cases will be disposed of to-day.

THE Democratic primary meetings, for the election of delegates to the County Convention (to nominate delegates for the State Convention,) will be held on Saturday, April 6th. The Convention will meet on Tuesday, the 11th.

PROFESSOR SAEGER, the getter up of the oratorio of "Esther," is about to locate permanently in our city, and open a musical academy. We wish him every success, as our city has long been in need of such an institution.

MARY LALLY, on Saturday, appeared before Alderman Strain and charged John Burke with disorderly conduct. It is alleged that he had a fight with his wife, during which he threw her down, breaking her leg. He was sent to the work-house for thirty days.

ON Saturday night Thomas Hagan got on an unlimited spree, but had his enjoyment cut short by falling into the hands of Officer Abbott, who arrested him while assaulting a woman on the street. Thomas paid a fine of ten dollars.

YESTERDAY afternoon the remains of Dr. F. X. Rolette, an eccentric French physician well known in this city, were conveyed to the grave. The Doctor died on Friday from an overdose of croton-oil pills, administered by himself.

BENJAMIN TROUT, who was stabbed by some Italians last week, was to have been before the Mayor at the hearing of the two Italians charged with the crime on Saturday, but a certificate from his physician testified to his inability and the defendants were re-committed until next Saturday.

A YOUNG man named Daniel Crawford seized officer Alstadt by the throat on Saturday night, in the lock-up office and threatened to squeeze the life out of him for arresting one of his companions. Another officer prevailed, and thus fault was committed to the work house for six months.

AS Alderman in one of the outer wards, with an even number, was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of disorderly conduct and taken to the central station house. He left twenty dollars for his appearance for a hearing on the morning. He failed to turn up according to promise and his double X was forfeited.

ON Saturday evening one Thomas O'Neal sought to drive dull care away by getting drunk and there ending the night on Federal street. He was taken care of by an officer and locked up. The Mayor, yesterday, fined him twenty-five dollars and costs. In default of payment he was dispatched to Claremont for thirty days.

OFFICER FLYNN, on Saturday night, arrested John Bradley, who was conducting a little Donnybrook Fair all by himself, on Eleventh street. John was locked up for the night, and yesterday morning paid ten dollars for his cell. He maintained that Mayor Blackmore's rates were more exhorbitant than those of the Monongahela House.

THE *Boys' Gazette* is the title of a new monthly just launched by a certain sea of journalism. The youthful publishers are Will Hays, a son of Gen. Alex. Hays and M. W. Livingston, a student in the Western University. The *Gazette* is not a very large sheet, and therefore has the more chance to grow. It is filled with carefully prepared matter, all interesting to the boys. We wish it success.

THE Law Association met on Saturday, in the District Court room, and Mr. Richards' fellowing officers for the ensuing term: President, James W. Murray; Vice President, Alex. C. Cochran; Secretary, H. D. Collier; Treasurer, Joseph McClelland; Executive Committee, A. M. Brown, J. S. Ferguson, B. F. Kennedy, John C. Newmyer, and C. S. Fetterman.

ABOUT noon, yesterday, Prof. Seager received a telegram from Lima, New York, announcing that his father was lying at the point of death at that place. The elder Seager is a Methodist preacher and has been in the ministry. He is in the eighty second year of his age and well known by many of the older Methodists of the country. The many friends of Prof. Seager in this city will regret to hear of his great troubles.

NOT far from the corner of Fifth and Wylie avenues, and on the latter thoroughfare, a dwelling is being turned into a store. The contractor, or some one else, has caused a quantity of building material to be deposited in front of the house, which almost blockades the sidewalk. Several persons were injured on Saturday night and the night previous by coming in contact with the obstruction. It should be abated at once.

PROF. BANCROFT, at the request of the Dean Literary Society of the High School, delivered a lecture, Friday afternoon, on "Mammoth Cave." It consisted of an account of a journey through the interesting portion of the cave, and contained a fine description of some of the objects which had attracted his special admiration, as well as very laughable accounts of some of the small frauds which fill up the gaps that are left, he edits the *Christian Union*. He really does edit it, too, directing its tone and opinions, writing articles for it and generally exercising a watchful supervision over its manifold interests. The *Christian Union* is a capital paper. It is full of first-class reading in every department, and those departments include Religion, Morals, Reform, News, Literature, Music, Science, Art, Agriculture, Trade, Finance and miscellaneous matters. Two features deserve special mention—the weekly discourse, delivered on Sunday by Mr. Beecher, at Plymouth Church, and published in its columns, and the editorial for children. And, speaking of the little ones, calls to mind the beautiful chromos given away to every one who makes a three dollar yearly subscription to the paper. These pictures represent the sweetest of golden haired four-year-olds, wrapped in gentle slumber and at the moment when the blue eyes first re-open. They are called "Wide Awake," and "Wide Awake." They cannot be looked upon without inspiring an irrepressible desire to possess them. This desire can be gratified by sending a subscription to any one of the publication offices, or paying it to Mr. W. A. Allen, the publisher's authorized agent, who is now in Pittsburgh.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

SENTENCES.

A large number of persons were sentenced on Saturday, as follows:

J. D. Stone, for horse stealing, four years, penitentiary.

Charles Knapp, larceny, two years and three months, penitentiary.

Jacob Cauley, larceny, eighteen months in the workhouse.

John Golden, larceny, two years and six months, penitentiary.

Hank Wilson, larceny, one year and six months, workhouse.

James Stewart, larceny, three months, county jail.

William Weimer, larceny, three years, penitentiary.

John Brown, larceny from person, three years, penitentiary.

Patrick Kearney, larceny, four months to the work-house.

John Jones, larceny of pair of gold spectacles, twenty days to jail.

Charles Heintzman, larceny by bailee, fifteen months to the work-house.

Ann Purcell, keeping a disorderly house, to pay a fine of $50 and undergo an imprisonment of three months in the work-house. Sentence made light on account of the ill health of the prisoner, and in consideration of her solemn promise to lead a better life in the future.

Ellen Wilson, larceny of a pillow, fifteen days to jail.

Christian Meyer, selling liquor on Sunday, $20 fine and ten days in jail.

John Kiker, larceny, work-house, one year.

Joseph Higgins, for illegal liquor selling in Baldwin township, $100 fine and costs.

John Greene, for fornication and bastardy, sentenced to pay $20 to the mother, Barbara Becker, a like sum to the Guardians of the Poor, and to pay one dollar and fifty cents per week for the period of four years.

George Moorhead, for assault and battery on Isabella Dickey, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars, and costs. The Court was strongly impressed with the belief that in this case the striking was accidental, and hence the penalty was lighter than it would otherwise have been.

Oswald Heckman, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

Theodore Smith, for illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

John Ianken, for assault and battery, twenty dollars and costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against

Samuel Crozier and John Gorman.
Geo. Fields. Frank Daniel.
John Kanker. Wm. Pearce.
Daniel Donnelly. Joseph McMullen.
Patrick McAndley. John Babylon.
Mary Porter. John Graff, et al.
David Loyd. George Bauman.
Wm. J. Lowrie. Wm. W. Ennis, et al.
Michael Quinn. David Loyd, et al.
Geo. Hobert, et al. John Frank.
Mary Wright. Michael J. Hannon.
Edward McCafferty, 2 cases.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Collier.

In the matter of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* P. L. Hall vs. Robert Edmond, *de lunatico inquirendo*, the Court made the following order: The Court appoint James H. Bell committee of the person and estate of said Robert Edmond, and direct him to give bond in the sum of $7,000, with sureties, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

In the matter of the application for amendment to charter of the Second Associate Reform Church of Allegheny city, a final order was granted.

A final order was granted incorporating the Old Elizabeth Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Etna Building and Loan Association, of Etna, filed an application for a charter, and the preliminary order was granted.

A preliminary order was also granted in the application of the Mansfield Coal and Lime Company to change the name to the "Mansfield Coal and Coke Company."

Cornelia M. Richards filed a petition in divorce from her husband, Hiram Richards. The application is based on the ground of desertion. Subpœna awarded, returnable at the June term.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

44. Partridge vs. Thom.
54. Webel vs. Vetter et al.
60. Shamburg vs. Rist.
62. McCafferty vs. Fulton et al.
64. Lampe vs. Howard.
70. Rose vs. Schad.
71. Ellis vs. Moll.
75. Williams vs. Kelly et al.
79. Sill & Co. vs. McCombs.
88. McClintock vs. Bracken.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Dicken vs. Weidman, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff $962 85.

Judge Kirkpatrick was engaged in hearing the counsel in the cases of S. McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co., on the question as to which side was entitled to the conclusion in the argument before the jury. The Court will decide the question this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

92. T. McCloskey et al. vs. Dunshee.
106. City of Pittsburgh vs. Jonathan Gills' heirs.
107. Same vs. Same.
146. Same vs. Wm. Ward.
147. Same vs. J. McCullough, Jr.
121. McGinnis vs. P. F. and M. Turnpike.
148. Andrews vs. Hall.
160. Celoine Bloomer vs. Clement Hoeveler.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Forty-eighth Session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference—The Methodist Orphanage—The Gray Case Called and Finally Disposed of—Mr. Gray Surrenders His Parchments and Withdraws from the Ministry.

Fourth Day.

Conference re-assembled on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, and occupied an hour in religious services, which were conducted by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead. At nine o'clock Conference commenced its business session, Bishop Simpson presiding. The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The tellers appointed to conduct the election for delegates to the General Conference now announced the result, as reported in Saturday's COMMERCIAL.

As only seven delegates had been elected, the Bishop stated that

A THIRD BALLOT

Would be necessary for the election of two additional delegates. The third ballot was then proceeded with.

THE LAY DELEGATES.

Dr. Holmes moved that the committee appointed to receive the members of the Lay Electoral College be instructed to wait upon that body and announce the readiness of the Conference to receive them. Agreed to.

The committee on Parsonages presented their report and recommended in consideration of the difficulty of procuring good houses to rent, and the inconvenience of transporting heavy furniture, that charges and circuits make an effort to procure parsonages and buy furniture. The Presiding Elder were requested to present the matter at their first quarterly meeting. The report was adopted.

At the hour of adjournment the Lay Electoral Conference entered the church, and were formally introduced by Bishop Simpson. The Conference to wait on Lay convention announced that they had appointed to welcome the Lay Convention Dr. Cox, who was a delegate from England, and gave a brief of the introduction of lay representation in the General Conference. He then proceeded to address words of greeting to the brethren. He welcomed them—not as superiors, not as inferiors, but as brethren in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Conference then united in singing the hymn commencing,

"Together let us sweetly live," &c.

After which Rev. Dr. Sewickley, was introduced by the President of the Lay Conference, R. E. Sellers, and proceeded to address the body to the same effect of welcome. Dr. White said he at first had opposed lay delegation, and his doubts as to its utility were not yet removed. He spoke at considerable length and referred to some of the usages of the church. He believed that there was a closer feeling of unity and sympathy between the laity and clergy of the Methodist Church than between the laity and clergy of any other church.

Bishop Simpson now made a few concluding remarks, after which the Doxology was sung, from the last hymn in a body repaired to the Arch street Church, where they had held their conference. After the transaction of some routine business the Lay Conference adjourned finally.

The tellers now returned and announced the result of their election on the third ballot. The whole number of votes polled was 221, making 111 necessary to a choice. The vote was as follows: Rev. S. Y. Jacobs, Dr., Holmes, 94; Dr. Dempsey, 75; S. Y. Minor, 54; R. L. Miller, 46; Dr. Sinsabaugh, 16; Dr. Hutchison, 16; R. H. Adams, 8.

The Bishop announced that there was no choice, and ordered a fourth ballot.

THE ORPHANAGE.

Dr. Davidson called up the report of the Committee on Orphanage, submitted on Friday. On motion the report was considered *seriatim*.

Pending the discussion the tellers appeared and announced the result of the fourth ballot, as follows: Whole number of votes polled, 226; necessary to a choice, 114. Dr. Dempsey, 117; Dr. C. A. Holmes, 111; Dr. Dempsey, 71; S. F. Miner, 48; R. L. Miller, 44; Dr. Sinsabaugh, 12.

Rev. Dr. Bracken was the only one elected, and a fifth ballot for the remaining delegate was ordered.

After further discussion the Orphanage report on the orphanage was deferred for the present.

The result of the fifth ballot was announced as follows: Dr. Holmes was declared elected. Dr. Dempsey and Rev. S. Y. Minor were elected alternates.

The committee elected for delegates to the General Conference are the following: S. H. Nesbit, L. C. Baldwin, John Williams, Joseph Hollingshead, Dr. Dempsey, Hunter, J. S. Bracken and C. A. Holmes.

THE CASE OF REV. JOHN A. GRAY.

At this stage of the proceedings the Bishop stated that there were some items of business which must be disposed of before adjournment, and requested that the hour of adjournment be extended, which was done. After receiving the recommendations of several persons for local deacon's orders, the Bishop called the name of John A. Gray. The Conference was taken completely by surprise, and much interest was manifested as to what would follow.

Dr. Dempsey now rose and said that the case of Mr. Gray had at the last Annual Conference been referred to him for investigation, he being the